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PREPARATIONS FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE COUNTER TO GENEVA PROTOCOL

LD031255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[S. Zykov article: "Filling Pentagon Orders"]

[Text] "(Zobun)," "(Tabun)," "(Zoman)," and "(Zarin)," what are these--the mysterious incantations of some wizard or witch or witch doctor to drive "evil spirits" out of a sick person's body? Nothing of the sort. These are the names of much more frightening "spirits"--chemical warfare agents made in the United States. In the words of the author of an article published in the New York TIMES these nerve gases "are stockpiled in substantial quantities" and, what is more, one of them--"(Zarin)"--is "the main chemical warfare agent used in the U.S. Army's chemical warfare ammunition."

The militarist intoxication which has gripped the transatlantic power has given rise to feverish activity in military circles. As if from a cornucopia, requisitions and orders for conventional and nuclear weapons have poured in from the headquarters of all troop categories.

The Pentagon services in charge of preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare could not, of course, allow themsleves to fall behind. No longer are they satisfied with the "substantial quantities" of chemical warfare agents in army stores. The Pentagon seeks to expand production of chemical weapons, including the latest types.

Strictly speaking, the use of chemical warfare agents in waging hostilities is banned. This is stated in the Geneva protocol of 17 June, 1925, which was signed by the majority of the world's states. After a delay of half a century, the United States acceded to the protocol in 1975, albeit with reservations which leave a number of "loopholes" with which to circumvent it. A little earlier, in 1969, the U.S. administration banned the testing of chemical warfare agents after more than 6,000 sheep grazing near a testing ground in Utah died "quite by accident."

Now, as we can see, all the bans have been lifted. The New York TIMES describes in detail how "(Zarin)" and the other latest chemical warfare agents affect people, pointing out their advantages over the "familiar" but now obsolete mustard gas. At the same time, citing the authoritative view of military experts, it points out the need to carry out practical tests not only of the poisonous chemical agents themselves but also of the means of using them in view of the difficulty and danger of handling them.

What are these "difficulties?" The United States already has plenty of experience in chemical warfare. During its intervention in Vietnam it made extensive use of defoliants (agents to destroy foliage). Scientists have established that "imprecise spraying" with these substances led to the spread of cancer disease and genetic impairment. While scientists angrily condemn the use of chemical warfare agents, military experts in the United States see fit merely to improve the techniques for their production and use on the battlefield.

Another problem is the "difficulties" of storing and handling chemical warfare agents. It seems that 955 cases of chemical warfare agents leaking from stores have been recorded in the United States in recent years.

But, the newspaper solemnly states, the United States is on the way to solving these problems. The military has already completed the necessary research for producing new chemical shells, notably two-chamber shells and bombs, inside which relatively harmless substances are kept separate from one another until they have been fired. Only then does the chemical reaction which forms the nerve agent begin....

Describing in glowing terms the military's efforts to prepare for chemical warfare the New York TIMES quotes a statement of quite staggering cynicism made by a "military stragegist." "If," he said, "we admit our readiness to go to war...no ban on the use of chemical weapons will have any effect. Chemical warfare agents are too effective, too simple to produce and to use and it is too easy to hide them until the outbreak of hostilities and to hide from the public the fact that they have been used after some little village has been wiped out...."

"(Zobun)," "(Tabun)," "(Zoman)," and "(Zarin)" are the "evil spirits" which the U.S. military is preparing to use in defiance of all moral and international norms and the commitments assumed by the United States under the Geneva protocol.

ZINOVYEVA DENIES SOVIET POSSESSION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD031938 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow April 3, TASS--TASS commentator Natalya Zinovyeva writes:

British Defense Secretary Francis Pym asserted on Wednesday that the Soviet Union allegedly possess stocks of "awful" chemical weapons which, in his opinion, makes it necessary for the West to consider whether "if we also had this weapon, it would act as a deterrent". This was said by Pym at a press conference in connection with submission to Parliament of the government's White Book on defence.

There was a time when the West justified the development of new types of nuclear weapons by saying that they would allegedly act as a "deterrent". It is well-known that this only served to intensify the arms race. The new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, which on the NATO decision, are to be stationed in the territories of some of the West European partners of the United States, are also presented as a "deterrent". Now we are witness to attempts at passing the chemical weapons off as a "deterrent" designed to repel a mythical threat.

Francis Pym's insinuations regarding the Soviet Union are as unfounded as all similar invesntions persistently touted of late by Western officials and the press. And although they admit themselves, unembarrassed, that they rely on unconfirmed rumours, this does not prevent them from demanding "response measures", namely the development of chemical weapons by the West.

What is noteworthy is the striking coordination between the individual elements of this slanderous campaign. Not a day passes without a Western politician or press organ making his or its contribution as if their activities were directed by a coordinator whose aim is not to allow the flow of lies dry out.

As regards the Soviet Union, it has repeatedly rejected these fabrications. It has no chemical weapons, it pursues no activities with a view to developing them, and has been for many years demanding their prohibition. Back in 1972, the Soviet Union together with other socialist countries, submitted to the Geneva conference of the Committee on Disarmament a draft convention to prohibit the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, as well as on their destruction, and insists on an early adoption of that convention. It is quite clear that the aim of the hue and cry raised in the West is both to calumny the Soviet Union and to somehow "substantiate" the calls for the development of chemical weapons, or, to be more precise, to institutionalise those dangerous preparations in this field which have already been under way in the secret laboratories of Great Britain and the United States. That such appeals should proceed from a British Tory government which has just submitted to Parliament a record military budget for the 1980-1981 fiscal year to the value of almost 10.8 billion pounds sterling, comes as no surprise. Following in the mainstream of U.S. policy, the British Government follows the course of the arms race, of undermining the process of detente and of sabotaging the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

SOVIET-U.S. SESSION ON ABM SYSTEMS ENDS IN GENEVA

LD031910 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 3, TASS--The session of the Soviet-American Permanent Consultative Commission set up in 1972 for contributing to the implementation of the objectives and provisions of the treaty to limit the ABM systems and of the interim agreement on some measures in the field of limiting strategic offensive weapons concluded between the USSR and the USA on May 26, 1972, as well as of the agreement on measures to reduce the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war concluded between the two countries on September 30, 1971, ended here today.

MBFR SESSION ENDS; WESTERN PROPOSALS CRITICIZED

LD032348 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The 20th round of talks on mutual arms and armed forces reduction in central Europe has ended in Vienna. Our news analyst makes this comment:

The head of the Soviet delegation, Nikolay Tarasov, summing up the results of the round said that it took place in a complicated international situation, with NATO pushing ahead with military preparations. Nonetheless, the delegations of the socialist countries guided by their major policy line, made great efforts to achieve [word indistinct] concrete results. Their wide-ranging proposals take into account many essential elements of the West's position.

However, the latest proposals made by the West on 20 December, 1979, can hardly bring the partners in the talks closer together. What is more, they cancel out what has been achieved by the spokesmen for 19 nations in the course of their 6 years' work. As a matter of fact, the West reverted to its initial positions, the ones it had held at the outset of the Vienna talks. (?It) all boils down to one and the same thing: to reduce Soviet contingents by 30,000 men and couple this with a token reduction of American troops based in Europe. As to the contingents of the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and other West European nations, by the Western scheme they are not reduced at all, and what is more they are not to be confined to even their present level.

No definite commitments are given, either, for troop reductions at the second stage. By revising the decisions agreed upon during the preliminary consultations, NATO has the following objective in mind: to impose tough controls on the armed forces of the socialist countries far beyond the boundaries of central Europe. The chief Soviet delegate, Nikolay Tarasov, pointed to the unequal nature of the conditions contained in the new Western proposals as far as the ground forces of the United States and the Soviet Union are concerned, and he said these proposals did not take into account the current unilateral reduction of Soviet troops stationed in the German Democratic Republic. The Soviet Union is withdrawing 20,000 men and officers, 1,000 tanks and other types of military hardware. At the same time, the Western proposals ignore the large buildup of the United States' military contingents in central Europe.

(?It should) be taken for granted that this cannot be the basis for hammering out acceptable solutions. The Western countries, Nikolay Tarasov stressed, should renounce futile attempts to gain one-sided military advantages at the expense of the other side and upset the rough parity of strength in central Europe. The socialist countries will continue to seek effective accords to lower the level of military confrontation in central Europe on an equal basis with strict observance of the principle of no damage to either side.

GLAZUNOV OUTLINES SOVIET POSITION ON DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD031800 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] A special committee for a world conference on disarmament has had another meeting at the UN headquarters. Our observer, Viktor Glazunov, has this comment:

Politicians in Washington and certain NATO circles continue to talk about the importance of disarmament but this talk is incongruous with the decision to automatically raise the arms spending within NATO's framework by 3 percent every year up to the nineties. It is incongruous with the decision to deploy some 600 American medium-range rockets in Western Europe. Incidentally, that decision was taken in reply to the Soviet proposal to open negotiations over mutual reduction of the number of medium-range rockets. By taking such a decision the NATO countries destroyed the very basis for negotiations. How hypocritical one should be to offer the Soviet Union--like the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, did--to go back to the negotiation table. But the Soviet Union could not reach the conference table, let alone leave it, for the simple reason that by its decision NATO blocked the very approach to it.

The Soviet Union is prepared to hold the talks over medium-range rockets provided NATO cancels its decision or declares officially that its implementation is suspended. In general there is no such weapon that the Soviet Union will not be ready to limit or abolish, naturally on a mutual basis. The Soviet Union is ready to conduct negotiations at any place and at any level on a bilateral or a multilateral basis. The Soviet Union believes that a world conference on disarmament could help in many ways to clear the road to disarmament.

PZPR, FRENCH CP CALL FOR PARIS DISARMAMENT MEETING

LD021112 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 2, TASS--The French Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party on the basis of consultations which they held invited the communist and workers' parties of all European countries to take part in a meeting for peace and disarmament.

The meeting is to take place in Paris on April 28-29, 1980. A draft appeal to the peoples of European states and all peace forces has been submitted to the invited parties for consideration.

This was reported on April 2 by the Polish news agency PAP and the newspaper L'HUMANITE.

PCF OFFICIALS ON IMPORTANCE OF PARIS DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD031940 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Paris, April 3, TASS--The newspaper L'HUMANITE has published today an interview with Gerard Streiff, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party.

Question: L'HUMANITE announced yesterday the forthcoming holding of a meeting in Paris of the communist parties of Europe on the problem of peace and disarmament. In this connection, some speak about a new conference of the communist parties of Europe. Can you elaborate on this initiative?

Answer: On April 28 and 29, 1980 the communist and workers parties of Europe are invited to Paris for an exchange of views bearing on one question only: the question of peace and disarmament.

This question is a highly topical one. The meeting must be concluded by a brief appeal to the peoples of the European countries, inviting them to resolutely take into their own hands the protection of peace and the struggle for disarmament. This meeting must contribute to providing a fresh impetus to the policy of detente in Europe and thus to giving up the policy of confrontation between the blocs of our continent. Consequently, what is at issue is an initiative of a precise content and a limited objective, open to all the parties which wish to attend it. Thus, as we see it, it will not be some general conference but rather a meeting with quite specific and clearly delimited objectives.

Question: How was this initiative prepared?

Answer: The invitation has been extended by the Polish United Workers' Party and the French Communist Party. This initiative reflects the desire of our party, as well as of our Polish comrades and in particular of Edward Gierek himself, to step up the struggle for peace. During many months our two parties have held multiple consultations with all the communist parties of Europe, which made it clear that an overwhelming majority of the parties is interested in such an initiative. These contacts have resulted in putting forward the idea of such a meeting.

Question: Some sources, the newspaper LE MONDE among others, are beginning to talk about some new centre of the communist movement.

Answer: This is absurd, and to make such assertions is to confuse our practice of relations between the communist parties with the practice which prevails, for instance, inside the Socialist Internationale in which the different social-democratic parties are bound by restrictive rules. Incidentally, such an assessment represents a deliberate manoeuvre designed to obscure the fact that the relations between the communist parties are based on the most complete and scrupulously observed freedom of judgement.

Question: It is also said that such an initiative is at variance with the possibility of convening a broader meeting on the problem of peace and that we would find ourselves opposed to some initiatives within the framework of united actions.

Answer: It is a pure invention. It is natural for the communist parties to meet, especially for discussing such a major question. In effect, they are called upon to play their own proper role in a problem which is the focus of their struggle. Nevertheless, we are always prepared to respond to any initiative regardless of its sources or participants if it really makes it possible to work for political and military detente. For in fact, in the name of what principles could one prohibit to the communist parties to meet and to agree on this problem and how can one plan much broader initiatives while denying the right of the communist parties to meet?

STROGAN VIEWS CONTINUING CEMA COOPERATION

LD032316 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1628 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

["The Executive Committee: "Steps Toward Integration"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 April--TASS economic observer Aleksandr Stroganov writes: The fraternal socialist countries, members of CEMA are working hard to make the coming decade a period of intensive cooperation in production, science and technology. This is shown by the results of the 94th session of the CEMA Executive Committee which ended here today. The deputy heads of government considered issues concerning the implementation of the long-term special programs of cooperation adopted at CEMA sessions over the last 2 years. These programs define the basic directions of cooperation in the spheres of energy, fuels and raw materials, agriculture and the food industry, production of industrial consumer goods, mechanical engineering and transport. The session discussed progress in preparing agreements on specialization and cooperation in the production of equipment for the most important branches of industry. In all more than 150 agreements are to be signed within the long-term special program.

Among the new types of machinery in the production of which intensive cooperation is to be developed in the future are highly productive complexes for the mining industry, digital program controlled machine tools and other progressive types of metal processing equipment. As the session noted, the further raising of the technical level and quality of production in the process of specialization is of great importance. Participants at the session paid special attention to issues in the development of transport communications. In the period 1960-79 the movement of goods by all means of transport between CEMA countries increased four times over and more, and passenger transport grew tenfold. In 1979, for example, the volume of freight was 15,000 million tons. The session adopted a plan of work for 1981-85 for the implementation of measures envisaged in the long-term program for the development of transport communications. According to preliminary estimates the volume of reciprocal movement of goods among CEMA countries in the eighties will increase by almost 30 percent.

The Executive Committee again repeated CEMA's readiness to continue a constructive dialog with the EEC. It was stressed that the development of equal relations in the economic sphere between CEMA and EEC countries and between both economic organizations will promote the realization of the provisions of the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

PRAVDA ON CEMA FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSION MOSCOW SESSION

LD030923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A routine session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Foreign Trade was held in Moscow. Taking part were representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, and also a Yugoslav delegation.

The results of the development of cooperation between the CEMA member countries in the foreign trade sphere in 1979 were summed up. The session discussed tasks aimed at further developing mutual trade and implementing the long-term targeted cooperation programs approved by the 32d and 33d CEMA sessions, and also questions associated with the forthcoming talks on concluding long-term trade agreements for 1981-1985. In 1979 reciprocal trade turnover between CEMA countries increased 7.7 percent compared with the previous year and totaled R111 billion. Measures to fulfill the instructions of the 93d session of the council's Executive Committee as far as foreign trade is concerned were also examined and appropriate resolutions were adopted. The commission session took place in an atmosphere of comradely cooperation and mutual understanding.

MATVEYEV SCORES WESTERN HAWKS' FLIRTATION WITH NUCLEAR WAR

LD031155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Matveyev article under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": 'Hawks' Ambitions and the Will of Millions"]

[Text] Where the horse goes with its hoof, the crayfish follows with its claw.... After Secretary of Defense H. Brown's trip to Beijing it was the turn of his British colleague F. Pym to set out for the same destination for "an exchange of opinions on questions of interest to the sides." London does not want to lag behind Washington. On 19 March UPI reported the U.S. administration's decision to "modernize some units of the Chinese border troops." During his visit to Beijing F. Pym announced the British Government's intention to supply the PRC with not only "defensive but also offensive arms." Having learned nothing from history, the diehard Tories are following in Chamberlain's footsteps in their perfidious anti-Soviet game. Military transport aircraft, specially equipped helicopters, Harrier fighter-bombers, early warning systems--this is a far from full list of equipment destined to be sent to China, whose leaders are not ceasing to resort to new threats against Vietnam, are inciting Thailand to conflict with Kampuchea, are organizing provocations on the border with Laos and are also repeating Maoist theses on the "acceptability" to China of a devastating world conflict.

The person whom certain Western figures call "a realist and pragmatist in Beijing" recently declared: "China is a poor country and would have nothing to lose in the event of war...." But what about the Chinese people themselves? Surely war would be a disaster for them? And surely there is the well-known Chinese saying: "Man is the most valuable thing between heaven and earth"?

Deng Xiaoping did not make a slip of the tongue. Acceptance of the idea of war in the name of great-power ambition is, as can be seen, second nature to the "great helmsmen's" heirs. While not daring to repeat his risky postulates verbatim, they rephrase them slightly.

On the question of preventing war in the nuclear age no reservations or quibbles are permissible. There is an invisible but clear feature distinguishing peoples and peace-loving governments from the handful of people who, in the name of their narrowly egoistic, wild plans, are prepared to bring mankind to the brink of disaster. These people must know that there is a curb on them, and this curb is the will of millions of people on all continents for peace, creation and a secure future.

The whole world has once again been able to see for itself with what responsibility for the fate of mankind our country approaches the question of preventing nuclear war. L. I. Brezhnev's reply to the American scientists who signed the statement "Danger: Nuclear War" has received wide publicity in the United States and other countries. But what of the White House? What was its response? In a speech following this appeal by the American scientists Vice President W. Mondale, without mentioning this appeal, campaigned for the implementation of a still more frantic anti-Soviet policy--that is, he in fact acted as the herald of not only cold war but also hot war.

Such verbal exercises have been dictated by plans lying on the desks in Pentagon offices. Broad sections of the U.S. public have condemned Defense Secretary Brown's New York speech in which he stated the possibility of using American nuclear weapons in the Persian Gulf. [paragraph continues]

It is not enough for the transatlantic nuclear warmongers to turn West Europe into a dump for such weapons. They are extending their hands clasping mass-destruction weapons to other regions of the world, while at the same time nurturing still more dangerous designs against European peace. Early in March Pentagon emissaries set about selecting sites for Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Britain, Italy and the FRG. "Construction work" is to take 12-18 months. It will cost at least $50 billion.

Meanwhile, in the FRG alone "approximately 6,000 nuclear missiles and bombs have already been deployed over an area equal to the U.S. state of Oregon." FRG Chancellor Schmidt said this in conversation with the American journalist J. Reston during his recent U.S. visit. Reston also reported the following significant detail: According to Schmidt, "the majority of other American nuclear missiles and bombs are on American submarines or in sparsely populated regions of the United States, where the risk to the American population is not so great."

There is no need to read between the lines here to understand the significance of what has been said: The Pentagon is pushing its NATO allies to the forefront in its irresponsible game with the world's destiny. So why, do those people in the West who seemingly realize the risky nature of such a course for their own countries connive at it in practice?

..."During the talks progress was made on the way to formulating a joint Western concept oriented toward common aims and based on division of labor." This was Schmidt's comment on the results of his talks in the United States.

Division of labor.... You might think they were talking about a civil construction project. But there is no hint of creation here. Washington holds up as an example to other governments in West Europe the Tory cabinet in London. Of course: Whitehall has decided to send British warships to Iran's shores to reinforce the large U.S. forces gathered there and is examining the possibility of reactivating the former British military base in Singapore. Without undue ceremony American senators are suggesting to Bonn what the FRG should do: send Bundeswehr soldiers to the selfsame Persian Gulf.

Washington's terms of endearment concerning M. Thatcher's government are not eliciting the desired response in West European capitals. During the Tories' brief rule, London has reduced relations with its Common Market partners almost to the breaking point over its demands for a reduction--and a substantial one--in the British contribution to the grouping's budget.

And at the same time hundreds of millions of pounds are being squandered to fan war fever. Washington and London are acting in unison by whipping up the arms race while both the United States and Britain demand that ordinary people tighten their belts for the sake of "economy."

"Oil prices and interest rates have this year kindled a conflagration which could change the world economy and our way of life forever. Inflation has exceeded all previous levels and threatens to get out of control," Carter told the National Urban League. And here are Mrs Thatcher's words addressed to the British people during a television interview: "If you care about Britain, try to insure that it does not run into debt."

Mere fables. Talk about how, as a result of the rise in oil prices, Americans have been forced to shoulder the burden of inflation is just such a fable. Such fables were refuted most categorically by none other than Arthur Burns, former chief of the U.S. Federal Reserve System. He pointed out that "the U.S. people refuse to believe demagoguery about the oil cartel's responsibility for the prevailing situation." But there is a culprit; only, for understandable reasons, the White House is reluctant to name it. This culprit is Washington's course of unrestrained military expenditure for new acts of U.S. armed intervention in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

An authoritative British specialist, Frank Blackaby, a scholar from the Institute of Economic and Social Research, has stated that the Tory cabinet's actions are "like the recipes of a medieval doctor who prescribes bleeding as a cure for all ills."

The British steelworkers' prolonged strike, supported by the working people of other sectors, shows the determination of the British working class not to tolerate capitulation in the face of Tories' draconian measures.

While in the British Isles the resistance being offered by the organized working class to the offensive against its rights has assumed a broad scale, in the United States the situation is somewhat different. TIME magazine commentator Lance Morrow writes that Carter has not hesitated to exploit chauvinist sentiments in his campaign for reelection to the White House. He has found some disciples. Here is one example. In the fashionable Hollywood suburb of Beverly Hills the owner of a beauty salon dressed eight pretty girls in soldier's uniform and led them out onto the city streets carrying bellicose placards. This is a mere trifle compared with the spectacle of a high-ranking statesman demanding that U.S. sportsmen take off their sweat suits, don military uniform and leave the sports arenas to march against the Olympic games in Moscow. This is called "punishing the Soviet Union."

"What for?" the perplexed U.S. sportsmen ask. "The USSR is after Persian Gulf oil!" Follows the standard reply from Washington's official circles. Meanwhile certain agencies in the U.S. capital in unison with analagous agencies in Beijing are engaged in dirty work in the camps created on Pakistani territory to train gangs for action against the lawful Government of Afghanistan. This is called "helping the rebels."

In March 1979 one of these rebels--a certain Zia Khan Nasiri--visited (R. Lorton), a staffer on the State Department's Afghan Desk, and had a long talk with him. When journalists asked what they had talked about (Lorton) replied that, since Zia Nasiri is a U.S. citizen, in accordance with the relevant rules the content of the talk could not be divulged. These are the "rebels" who are acting against the Afghan revolution!

It is an open secret that there are Chinese instructors with Chinese weapons in the camps on Pakistani territory that are training forces to invade Afghanistan. At the same time that the PRC vice foreign minister was visiting Washington in the second half of March, the PRC vice defense minister was touring the northern border of Pakistan. "Divisions of labor" again!

The rulers who succumb to Beijing's pressure and agree to offer their countries' territory for recruiting and training subversive groups for action against other countries must remember what happened where the Chinese hegemonists were given a free hand. The bloody rule of the Pol Pot gang which alined itself with Beijing cost the people of Kampuchea the lives of 3 million murdered inhabitants of that country. Some of the butchers of the Kampuchean people are now speaking through clenched teeth about the "mistakes" committed by them. [paragraph continues]

And today, just as before, they are being met with open arms in Beijing. Some people would like to make statesmen out of the butchers. No way. When one of the architects of these bloody deeds, Khieu Samphan, wanted to stop over in Manila en route to Beijing he was told by the Philippine authorities that even a brief in-transit stopover was impossible. At the same time the Chilean butcher Pinochet, en route for the countries of Southeast Asia, was obliged to turn back. He too was refused at the gates.

There are still to be found in the world candidates for the role of favorite of dollar imperialism. But the dollar is no longer what it was and imperialism--although it still has fangs--no longer rules over as broad an arena as before.

Nor will it rule, even if it brandishes devastating weapons. It is 30 years since the worldwide referendum against nuclear weapons--the Stockholm appeal. They have been turbulent years. The destiny of mankind has frequently been under grave threat. The peoples held out. Peace was preserved. The seventies witnessed a historic turn away from cold war toward the relaxation of tension. Some people would now like to reverse the wheel of world politics toward cold war again. Some people are nurturing designs for a nuclear conflict, alleging that mankind can allow itself a gigantic bloodletting.

In their appeal to the leaders of the USSR and the United States leaders of the U.S. medical world stated in response to this madness: We must act right now to prevent a third world war.

And Moscow's answer is: You may be confident that your humanitarian and noble activity aimed at preventing nuclear war will meet with understanding and support in the Soviet Union.

That is the voice of justified faith in the future, the voice of goodwill and reason.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE VOICES HOPE FOR SUMMER GAMES

LD031740 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 3, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR National Olympic Committee has voiced hope that all national Olympic committees recognised by the International Olympic Committee will send their sportsmen to the 1980 Summer Olympic Games, and that this will help further strengthen the ranks of the Olympic movement in the name of peace and international friendship.

A regular meeting of the Presidium of the USSR National Olympic Committee studied the results of the participation of the Soviet sports delegation in the 13th Winter Olympic Games and the 82nd Session of the International Olympic Committee, and the tasks of preparing for the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. Reports were made by Sergey Pavlov, chairman of the USSR Committee for Sport and chairman of the USSR National Olympic Committee, and Konstantin Andrianov, who is deputy chairman of the USSR National Olympic Committee and a member of the International Olympic Committee. Soviet sportsmen, it was stated at the meeting, have set themselves the task not only of competing well in Olympic arenas but also of strengthening and expanding their ties with Olympians from other countries, of enriching their experience by meeting with outstanding representatives of winter sports from the whole world, and of giving every possible assistance to the promotion of the Olympic ideals of friendship and mutual understanding. The Presidium of the USSR National Olympic Committee noted the principledness and firmness with which the IOC is defending the principles of the Olympic movement from attempts to use sport for political purposes.

As it is noted in a communique of the USSR National Olympic Committee, the fact that the IOC has unanimously confirmed its 1974 decision to hold the games of the 22nd Olympiad in Moscow, despite the certain pressure that was put on it, is evidence of the resolve of the International Olympic Committee to further uphold the unity of its ranks, to preserve and multiply the achievements of the Olympic movement gained in the course of the almost century-long existence of the modern Olympic games. The Presidium studied questions of the all-round preparation for the Olympic games in Moscow, Tallinn and other Soviet cities. Much attention was given to preparing the services for holding in Moscow the 83rd session of the IOC and also congresses of international sports federations.

It was noted that at present practically all sports facilities were ready. Nearing completion are the final preparations for the accomodation of delegations in the Olympic village. All conditions will be created there for the recreation and training of sportsmen. At present Olympic attaches of various countries are visiting the village and familiarising themselves with the conditions in which their teams will live. The main press centre is already completed. A meeting of the IOC Press Commission was held there. It studied various questions of the accreditation, accomodation and work of journalists during the Olympic games. Work to prepare for the Olympic competitions is being conducted in strict conformity with the rules and principles of the Olympic Charter, in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding with the leadership of the IOC and international federations.

GAS INDUSTRY EXPERT HEADS DELEGATION TO JAPAN

LD011727 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 1, TASS--The Soviet Union has embarked on implementing a broad programme for the uses of liquefied gas and with this aim in mind has begun building a big enterprise near Yerevan, the capital of Soviet Armenia, member of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Gas Industry Aleksandr Sedykh has told a TASS correspondent today. Aleksandr Sedykh is heading the Soviet delegation to the sixth international congress on liquefied gas due to open in Tokyo. In his opinion, the congress in which the Soviet Union traditionally participates will serve the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation in this important and promising area.

The congress in Tokyo is to discuss a number of reports on the latest achievements in the technology of liquefaction, transportation and uses of natural gas, and the building of oryogenic reservoires for keeping it. The Soviet Union has one of the first countries in the world to embark--back in 1947--on practical activities to liquefy gas, Aleksandr Sedykh pointed out. Recent years have seen the interest in this subject grow. This has been due to the need to ensure uninterrupted gas supplies for industry and everyday needs in "peak" hours, and to develop gas resources on seabed with the use of floating gas-liquefaction units and to the projects for gas exports through the use of methane-carrying tankers, among others to Japan.

Soviet gas industry workers maintain good business contacts with Japanese specialists and exchange delegations. Under the scientific and technological cooperation programme a symposium was held recently in Moscow attended by Japanese firms Cobe Steel, Marubeni and others.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONFUSION OVER CARTER MESSAGE TO BANI-SADR

LD031249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[TASS reports: "Embarrassment in Washington"]

[Text] Washington, 31 March--The White House was caught unawares by the publication in the Iranian and Swiss press of reports to the effect that a message from U.S. President J. Carter was conveyed to Iranian leaders via the Swiss Embassy in Tehran. In the message, it was asserted on Tehran Radio, Carter admitted that the United States had "made mistakes" in its policy with respect to Iran.

Official White House spokesman J. Powell delivered an extremely confused statement at a press conference. On the one hand, contrary to his earlier assertions, he was forced to admit the fact that Carter had sent a message, while on the other Powell stated that "neither the President nor any other U.S. official has sent any Iranian official" a message containing "apologies" for American policy with respect to Iran.

This statement by the White House spokesman chimes with press reports to the effect that the United States has again resorted to threats against Iran.

The Tehran correspondent of the New York TIMES writes today: "On Sunday President Bani-Sadr received a letter from President Carter which is assessed as threatening. Although Bani-Sadr has given no details, it is believed that the message contains a warning that unless Iran takes measures to release the American hostages the United States will take certain actions."

The same newspaper's Washington correspondent notes that the administration is showing an inclination to adopt repressive measures with respect to Iran, "including a trade embargo and curtailing diplomatic representation."

Continuing to blackmail Iran, Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, stated that Washington has no intention of "relying on UN resolutions alone" in its actions. "We must show our might," he said in a New York TIMES interview, "so as to show everyone clearly that American might does indeed exist and that the United States could use it if our vitally important interests are threatened."

Tehran, 31 March--The Islamic Revolutionary Council has discussed the content of U.S. President Carter's message sent to the Iranian leaders via the Swiss Embassy in Tehran. Iranian Foreign Minister S. Qotbzadeh stressed in a statement to journalists after the council session that "there is not the slightest doubt of the message's authenticity."

Iranian President A. Bani-Sadr has announced that he too has received a message from Carter, reproaching the Iranian Government for violating "some kind of promises given formerly" with respect to the American hostages. In reply to the American President, Bani-Sadr noted that Iran considers its own interests and acts accordingly. Moreover the Iranian Government made no promises to the American side concerning the hostages. But the very fact of the U.S. President's appeal to us, Bani-Sadr added, is confirmation that we are right.

Berne, 31 March--A press attache at the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs has told journalists that a letter from President Carter was conveyed to Iranian President A. Bani-Sadr through Swiss diplomatic channels.

Beirut, 31 March--The Iranian people's main task at the present stage lies in continuing the struggle against American imperialism with a view to making the United States fulfill the demand for the shah's extradition and the return of the wealth he plundered, Hojatolleslam M. Kho'ini, leader of the Iranian students who support Khomeyni, stated in an interview for the Lebanese weekly AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI.

The students' spokesman went on to note that the "followers of the Imam's course" enjoy the support of not only certain individual groupings, but the entire Iranian people, who condemn attempts to engage in bargaining for the sake of a reconcilation with the United States.

Concerning recent events in Afghanistan, Hojatolleslam M. Kho'ini stated: "We will never permit the United States to push us into confrontation with the Soviet Union and convince us that the USSR is our enemy."

SHRAGIN REVEALS 'TRUE' U.S. POLICY TOWARD IRAN

LD031748 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Viktor Shragin commentary]

[Text] A prominent French politician remarked recently that President Carter is behaving like a cowboy who doesn't know whether he is mounting a horse or dismounting. Inconsistency and double-dealing marks the entire course of American activity with respect to Iran. One of the latest illustrations to this is the Persian letters, as the West has dubbed Washington's recent messages to the Iranian leaders. At first, White House officials denied the very existence of such messages. When this attempt failed they began to distort their content. Meanwhile it became known that one of the messages was filled with peaceful phraseology while another was worded like an ultimatum. What then is the true American policy in Iran?

The answer can be gathered in particular from President Carter's last speech in which he again resorted to crude threats and declared that the United States' patience is not unlimited. The administration has long been seeking to capitalize on the hostages. If President Carter really wanted to solve the problem he had many opportunities to do so. But his administration ignores the aspirations and the national dignity of the Iranian people.

In his speech the President reemphasized that no one in the American Government was going to apologize to anyone in the Government of Iran because there was nothing to apologize for. Isn't this an outright attempt on the part of Washington to dissociate itself from the crimes of American imperialism in Iran, from the unconditional support Washington gave to the former shah in his numerous atrocities against his people? The problem of the hostages is a mere excuse for Washington's Iranian policy. What really draws the United States is oil. It is oil that induces the administration to seek full control of the Middle East and southwest Asia at any price at all. These regions are crucial to the United States strategically and otherwise and the policy Washington pursues to achieve its end is by no means new.

Back in 1974 the then secretary of defense, James Schlesinger, threatened to seize oilfields by force if energy exporters inflicted damage on the industrial world. Part and parcel of that policy today is the 200,000-strong rapid deployment force, the growing network of American basis in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea and the concentration of the biggest ever American naval armada in the Persian Gulf. It has been officially declared in Washington that the administration is ready to resort to any means it deems necessary, including nuclear arms, in a region that President Carter arbitrarily declared to be a sphere of vital American interests. This is what really underlies Washington's policy in Iran.

Blackmail Campaign

LD032150 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Washington, April 3, TASS--The United States is whipping up its provocative campaign of blackmail and threats against Iran. Speaking at a press conference, a White House spokesman again warned Tehran that U.S. patience has its limits.

Threateningly, he further said that the White House will reconsider its approach if a settlement is not reached and the Iranian authorities do not release the U.S. Embassy officials held as is known for already 151 days on charges of espionage. Observers have taken this statement to mean a confirmation of Washington's intention to use military force against Iran if it does not yield to the U.S. pressure. The United States as is known has actually raised over Iran its fist of mail, concentrating off its coast a mighty naval armada.

At the same time, the White House spokesman, speaking on behalf of President J. Carter, has again arrogantly excluded any possibility of "U.S. concessions" in meeting Iranian claims to the United States.

He reiterated that the United States does not intend to bring apoligies to Iran for the many years of interference in the affairs of that country and connivance with the crimes of the shah.

Simultaneously, the United States is intensifying preparations for a direct armed interference in Iran. The command of the Fort Bragg military base (North Carolina) announced a Pentagon decision to hold in April a six-day exercise of the "rapid deployment force" with the participation of 10,000 soldiers and officers from U.S. Marines, Air Force, Navy and Army. According to the statement by a base spokesman, the holding of the exercise will help speed up making operational the interventionist "rapid deployment force" which as is known is intended for action in different areas of the world, above all in the Persian Gulf area.

San Francisco, April 3, TASS--The United States would wish to pocket the Iranian people's assets in U.S. banks. With precisely this aim in mind the Senate of the legislative assembly of the State of California has embarked on the discussion of a resolution which demands that President Carter's administration impose a fine on the Iranian Government. The resolution is to the effect that for each day that the U.S. hostages are detained in Tehran, 50,000 dollars from Iranian assets frozen sometime in the past on orders from the President, be deducted to the U.S. treasury. Considering that the collection of this "tax" from Iran is proposed to begin from the moment the hostages were detained, already now the United States could be authorized to deduct in its favor 7.4 million dollars. The draft resolution further stipulates that the "tax" be increased ten-fold effective as of May 1.

DEPUTY DEFENSE SECRETARY KOMER ON PERSIAN GULF

LD032218 Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Washington, April 3, TASS--In a bid to please the biggest U.S. oil monopolies and the military industrial complex of the United States the Washington administration is laying hegemonistic claims declaring at will the regions of the Near and Middle East, situated thousands of kilometers from the U.S. coasts, spheres of its "vital interests". This can be clearly seen from a speech made by R. Komer, U.S. undersecretary of defense for policy, at the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee. Stating the goals of the U.S. policy he openly said that the United States was, above all, interested in insuring a continuous flow of oil from the region.

In this connection he repeated President Carter's statement to the effect that the United States would regard any attempt to establish control over the Persian Gulf region as an encroachment on the vital interests of the United States and will take all measures including military force to stymie it. To implement its political and strategic plans, R. Komer said, the United States has already established a significant military presence in the Indian Ocean where the U.S. naval armada is known to be concentrated at present.

The United States, the representative of the Department of Defense said, is carrying out broad measures to build up further its armed forces in Indian Ocean. Above all, additional contingents of troops will be deployed at a major U.S. base on Diego Garcia Island. The base is being expanded urgently. Apart from this, the United States, in R. Komer's words, is actively pressing for use of military bases in a number of "friendly" countries, including in Oman, Kenya and Somalia.

An important role in the implementation of the U.S. expansionist policy is assigned to the police "quick reaction corps" which, in the words of the Pentagon's representative, will substantially broaden the capabilities to dispatch additional forces to that region. R. Komer specially stressed that the possible theatre of action for the "quick reaction corps" is not limited to the Near and Middle East alone and that it embraces almost the whole world. The composition of the corps, he said, will be changing depending on the character and the region of the conflict.

KORNILOV CRITICIZES WARREN CHRISTOPHER ON AFGHANISTAN

LD031449 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

["Lies Have Short Legs"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 3, TASS--The TASS political observer, Yuriy Kornilov, writes:

Well, the latest helping of concoctions on a "Soviet intervention" in Afghanistan, this time, has been distributed and spread by none other than Warren Christopher, the under secretary of state of the United States. What facts, the question arises, are available to this gentleman? Exactly, none whatever. Speaking in Washington, he rehashes concoctions which have long been used by Western, above all American, lovers of rotten anti-Soviet "sensations": Here we have both slander that the USSR allegedly "used toxic substances in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan" and fairy tales on some "wholesale executions", allegedly taking place in Afghanistan, and, of course, also "at Moscow's bidding"...

All this is a lie and a malicious lie, at that: It is common knowledge that the Soviet military contingents, stationed in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the request of the Government of Afghanistan, has been introduced into that country by no means for any mythical "military operations" against the Afghan people but only to help revolutionary Afghanistan in repelling outside aggression.

This is known to the whole world and, undoubtedly, Mr. Christopher is full well aware of this, if only because, according to data available he is directly involved in the organization of the "undeclared war" against the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, unleashed and conducted by the external enemies of Afghanistan. Has this not been borne out, for instance, by the fact that way back in January this year, it was precisely Christopher, together with the notorious Zbigniew Brzezinski, who had been sent by Washington on an official visit to Pakistan, earlier converted by the imperialists into the principal place d'armes for armed raids against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan? Contrary to Washington's statements, this was by no means a "routine official visit"--the high ranking representatives of the White House and the State Department discussed in Islamabad what "contribution" Pakistan could make to the implementation of the expansionist schemes of the United States, met with ringleaders of armed gangs entrenched on Pakistani territory, with Beijing's emissaries, and jointly discussed with them plans for the expansion of aggression against the independent Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The New York TIMES reported at that time that Brzezinski was handed a Chinese submachine gun when he arrived at the Khyber Pass on the Pakistani-Afghan frontier and was invited to fire a burst towards Afghanistan. And was it Christopher who handed the cartridges to his boss?...

And this was typical: Washington, mum as an oyster, kept silent at a time when the pro-imperialist Amin clique, with assistance from the United States Central Intelligence Agency, usurped power in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, perpetrated not invented but real savage massacres of thousands upon thousands of absolutely innocent people. Washington keeps silent when bandit formations, whipped up and equipped outside the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on American dollars and Chinese yuans, are staging armed raids against Afghanistan, burning peaceful villages, terrorizing the population, blowing up bridges and roads, but immediately displays an amazing "solicitude" for Afghanistan whenever the Afghan people, relying on fraternal Soviet assistance, are fully resolved to uphold their revolutionary gains.

This "solicitude", as we see, is attended by absurd anti-Soviet concoctions which it is difficult to qualify otherwise than utterly irresponsible and unsavory, especially when they are spread by such high-ranking official as the U.S. undersecretary of state.

Bearing in mind the bellicose foreign political course, which for some time has been pursued by certain quarters in Washington, we do not preclude the possibility that the U.S. Department of State, in reply to this commentary, releases another "denial" accompanied by malicious anti-Soviet outbursts. But what will this change? The truth remains the truth and lies are still lies, even if repeated another 1,000 times.

PUBLIC 'REAPPRAISES' CARTER FOREIGN POLICIES

LD031401 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[From the V. Sisnev International Review: "The Inevitability of a Reappraisal"]

[Text] "Surely by now ordinary Americans can see where the course which President Carter has chosen to follow of late could lead them?" writes N. Kalashnik, worker on the K. Marx Sovkhoz in Kharkovskaya Oblast.

I think that the best answer to this question is the statement by 654 prominent U.S. scientists and medical figures disturbed at "the current international political situation in which nuclear war is increasingly viewed as a "feasible' possibility." It goes without saying that those fond of discussing such a possibility should be sought not in our country, where, as is known, we have a law on the defense of peace, but in Washington and certain other Western capitals. The same goes for the question of who is responsible for the "the tension between our countries perception at the present time" for whose relaxation the U.S. scientists are calling.

The "Danger: Nuclear War" statement adopted by the participants in a symposium on the consequences of thermonuclear war held in Cambridge (Massachusetts) can therefore be regarded as a sure sign that the military hysteria bandwagon which Washington started rolling is beginning to stall. It is, of course, no coincidence that during the last few days President Carter has suddenly "remembered" the SALT II treaty, promising to return to it on a practical level. In so doing he is trying to reassure potential voters who, like the scientists and doctors, are following with growing alarm the White House's dangerous zigzagging in the international arena.

Experience shows that under the specific conditions prevailing in the United States there are periods when circles with a vested interest succeed in generating pseudo-patriotic hysteria larded with anticommunism. We need only recall the years of "McCarthyism" or the first stage of the aggression against Vietnam. But historical experience also shows something else: Sooner or later the American nation's common sense, especially that of the working masses, prevails and the time inevitably comes when values are reappraised. After all, it was eventually admitted that both McCarthyism and the years of war in Southeast Asia which ended in defeat are shameful chapters in U.S. history.

A reappraisal of the Carter administration's present course is also inevitable. What is more, there are many indications that it is already taking place. This is particularly evidenced by the results of recent public opinion polls carried out by various organizations of this kind. A joint New York TIMES and CBS poll reveals the following picture. President Carter's popularity fell by 8 percent from December 1979 through February this year and by a further 13 percent in the last month. These figures were published on 19 March; and on 21 March a Harris poll showed that 81 percent of Americans condemn the federal administration's policy as a whole.

The New York TIMES' comment on all this was: "Approval of the Carter presidency fell considerably during the last month mainly as a result of growing disenchantment with his foreign policy. There is increasing dissatisfaction with his attitude to relations with the Soviet Union."

Latent dissatisfaction and positive action to correct mistakes are, to be sure, two different things. But here, as in the past, the most aware sections of society capable of turning a passive protest into an active one will presumably play their part. While assuring the U.S. scientists that their humane and noble work aimed at preventing a nuclear war would be received with understanding and support in the Soviet Union, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev also pointed out:

"U.S. scientists can make a considerable contribution in explaining the disastrous consequences for mankind of a nuclear conflict between the United States and the USSR, which would inevitably become a global conflict. Explaining this will help to strengthen the will and increase the activeness of those who advocate halting the arms race and maintaining normal relations between all countries, including, of course, between the United States and the USSR."

STURUA ON U.S. POLICY 'BALANCING ACT'

LD021411 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 March 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,800-word New York-Washington dispatch from correspondent M. Sturua under the heading "Foreign Policy and Domestic Intrigues." Sturua discusses the repercussions of the "political scandal" over the 1 March U.S. vote on Israel in the UN Security Council, describing the U.S. "political balancing act" and viewing U.S. policy in the Near East in terms of "cynical juggling with the Arab countries' legitimate rights and interests" and "demagogic gestures toward 'defending Islam'" in the international plane and the "presidential election battles" in the domestic plane. He outlines the circumstances surrounding the "disavowal" of the Security Council vote, including President Carter's meetings with Israeli Ambassador Evron and the mayor of New York, noting the importance of the Jewish vote and describing internal "intrigues" over the Israeli issue.

GONCHAROV EXAMINES INTERNAL OPPOSITION TO OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD031957 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

["The Olympic Principles Will Triumph"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 3, TASS--TASS political analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

It can be said definitely that the more actively sportsmen in the United States and other countries of the world oppose the demands of the American President to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow, the rougher becomes the pressure put by official Washington on the sports community. Indicative in this respect is the report in the April 3rd issue of the New York TIMES that "the Carter administration has begun a drive to quell a growing revolt within the U.S. Olympic Committee aimed at defying the President's proposed boycott of the Moscow games. To accomplish this the administration has invited several committee members for meetings with top officials at the... Defense Department."

It is known that American sports officials have been taken already more than once to various U.S. Government offices where they were subject to "arm-twisting." An official White House spokesman said recently that the State Department had threatened to take away the passports of sportsmen who decide to go to the Moscow Olympics and thus deprive them of the possibility to leave the country. It is open to conjecture what methods of influencing American Olympics will be decided upon by the generals at the forthcoming meeting. Other questions are also arising: Where will the U.S. sports officials be taken to after the "instruction session" in the Pentagon: to the Supreme Court, the FBI or the CIA?

Judging by American press reports the latter two agencies are long showing a pointed interest in those American sportsmen and organisers of the Olympic movement who intend to boycott the President's demand for a boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow.

These days the American press writes also about another "method of persuasion" that is being used. It turns out that along with the stick Washington is also using the carrot: Those sports organisations that will refuse to go to the Moscow Olympics will be granted financial subsidies. In short, Carter and his assistants are not above using anything in their drive to deny American sportsmen their basic right without which sport loses all meaning--the right to compete, to match strength with other leading sportsmen in the world.

Washington is increasing pressure also on sportsmen in countries that as members of military-political blocs are allies of the United States. Today's papers in the United States quote an American official as saying that Washington is pressing for the West German Government to follow the example of the British Conservative government. As is known, in a demonstration of "Atlantic solidarity" the Thatcher government has decided to take repressive measures: to deny leaves for the duration of the Moscow games to those British sportsmen and officials of the British Olympic movement who are civil servants.

Incidentally, under the cover of the propaganda campaign against the holding of the Olympic games in Moscow the Thatcher government established diplomatic relations with the bloody dictatorship in Chile. So hardly anyone will be surprised if the leaders of the British Tory [as received] propose to hold the "alternative games" at the ill-famed stadium in Santiago where Pinochet took the lives of so many Chilean patriots.

But both in the United States and many other countries sportsmen are resisting Washington's pressure, intimidation and diktat with growing determination. They refuse the pieces of silver that are being offered them as payment for betrayal of the lofty principles of the Olympic movement.

This is quite understandable for the demands of Carter and his Atlantic partners totally contradict the principles of the Olympic Charter. The aim of the Olympic movement, as it is stated in that document, is first of all to educate young people by means of sport in a spirit of better mutual understanding, which facilitates the creation of a better and more tranquil world, to facilitate the utmost dissemination of Olympic principles for the creation of goodwill among nations.

In their attempts to torpedo the Olympic games Carter and his administration encroach also on the power of the International Olympic Committee which holds all rights in the question of staging Olympic games. As it is said in the Olympic Charter, any person or organisation participating in the Olympic movement in any capacity, must recognise the supreme authority of the IOC and comply with its rules and jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the Olympic movement.

Carter's encroachments on the rights of American sportsmen clearly contradict U.S. legislation as well. In accordance with that country's law on amateur sport, which was adopted by Congress in 1978, the U.S. Olympic Committee alone, and no other body, has exclusive powers in respect of all questions concerning the participation of the United States in Olympic and Pan-American games. The Washington administration's demands contradict the universal declaration of human rights, the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and other documents dealing with the rights of American citizens.

Sportsmen reject official Washington's attempts to use international sport as an instrument of political pressure. They understand that the purpose of the demands to boycott the Olympics is to galvanise the policy that is directed at resuming the cold war and is subordinated to President Carter's election campaign plans. "The administration has made us hostages of its political game," stated the American Olympic champion Milburn. One cannot but agree with him.

The decision of the national Olympic committees of more than a hundred countries to send their athletes to the Soviet Union to take part in the Olympics shows that the world's sports community is aware of the consequences that a boycott of the Olympics may generate, and regards calls for the boycott as an encroachment on the rights of sportsmen. The leaders of international and national sports organisations rightly believe that participation in the 1980 Olympics can facilitate a lessening of international tension, that the Olympic games in Moscow will serve the cause of peace, of strengthening friendship and understanding among peoples.

That is why the world's sports community is convinced that the lofty Olympic principles will triumph. They will take the upper hand, while the crude pressure, bribery and other foul methods used in pursuance of their selfish political aims by the exponents of a resumption of the cold war will fail.

BEIJING'S PROPOSED 'ANTI-SOVIET COALITION' EXAMINED

LD031813 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 3, TASS--TASS news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Is it really that Beijing favours a collective security in Asia? Incredible, many will say. The fact is that until recently it was resolutely against this idea, arguing that, if implemented, it would be spearheaded against China, lead to its "encirclement", "isolation" and other nasty things.

And still, as recently as March 29, Deputy Premier of the State Council of China Deng Xiaoping, receiving in Beijing a delegation of editorial board members of Japanese newspaper YOMIURI, put forward the idea of Japanese-Chinese cooperation "with the aim of safeguarding security in Asia".

What was it that made Beijing speak again about the idea which it first actively supported and then abruptly discarded? This has been due to the Beijing hegemonists' plans to knock together a "united antisoviet front" which could serve like a sack into which one could put and tie up all the enemies of yesteryear and today's friends, as well as the developing countries of Asia. Deng Xiaoping explained to Japanese journalists that he would wish to create an "antisoviet coalition" to include the United States, the Western countries, Japan and the "Third World". It is precisely within the framework of such a coalition spearheaded primarily against the Soviet Union and probably, judging by Beijing's policy, against a number of other Asian countries which have no desire to submit to Chinese hegemonists, that Deng visualises joint steps by Beijing and Tokyo to "safeguard security in Asia".

And what kind of a security in Asia would it be if, as is quite evident, the system visualised by Beijing to ensure it rests on the rotten premises of confrontation with one of the leading states of Asia (75 per cent of Soviet territory is in the Continent of Asia) and which moreover has been the first to propose creating a system of a genuine collective security in Asia by efforts of all Asian states without exception?

It is quite clear that Deng Xiaoping's idea has nothing in common with security. Worse still, it rather looks like an explosive charge which the Beijing leaders, hiding behind the loud hullabaloo about a "Soviet threat", a "Vietnamese threat" etc., wish to put under the border posts of other states, to explode the historical frontiers and occupy large territories of Asian states and possibly whole countries which are still indicated on Chinese maps as belonging to China or "taken away" from China.

What is remarkable is that the idea "to ensure security in Asia" on the basis of an antisoviet coalition has been proposed by Beijing to its partner in the Japanese-Chinese "treaty on peace and friendship" whom it has been trying in recent years to convince of the need to strengthen its military might, to take a more active stand in the world arena together with the United States.

According to YOMIURI, this idea will be brought as a "present" to the Japanese leaders in May of this year by Hua Guofeng when he visits Japan. Thus, Beijing using the treaty which it has been able to impose on Japan is making yet another fresh attempt to draw Tokyo into the web of its hegemonist policy which poses a threat both to Asian countries and to the whole world.

SUN YAT-SEN COMMEMORATED AT MOSCOW MEETING

LD011009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Public Soiree"]

[Text] On 26 March the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society organized a soiree devoted to the memory of Sun Yat-sen, the Chinese revolutionary and democrat.

The speakers at the soiree noted that Sun Yat-sen was a consistent advocate of friendship with the Soviet Union and one of the first of the revolutionary democrats of Eastern countries who came to the conclusion that successes in the struggle for the cause of national liberation for their country depends on alliance with Soviet Russia.

The soiree was attended by activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, Sinologists and representatives of the Moscow public.

MOSKO COMMENTS ON INCREASED PRC MILITARIZATION

LD040915 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 2 April 1980 carries on page 3 a 2,700-word article by Candidate of Historical Sciences G. Mosko entitled "The Crisis of Maoism on Certain Characteristics of the Internal Political Situation in China," which discusses the "constant crisis" affecting the PRC's internal political situation. The article describes severe socioeconomic problems and claims that there is disillusionment with Maoism in all groups of society. The article says that the prime factor here is the contradiction between the Chinese people's "needs"--for the country's development along the path of socialism--and the attempts by the Beijing leadership to "replace these with great-power hegemonist schemes to create a 'great China'." It is proposed to realize this goal, the article goes on, via an "all-round increase in military-economic potential with the help of the West coupled with the militarization of social life and the maximum restriction of the Chinese working people's living standard." The article asserts that the present leadership is in agreement on the need for China to have a strong army and has replaced many high-ranking officers in order to produce an army owing allegiance to the incumbent regime. According to a recent publication from the Chinese People's Liberation Army Main Political Directorate, it is intended that in the future the army will intervene actively in the country's internal political life.

PATOLICHEV HOLDS TRADE TALKS WITH AFGHANISTAN'S KESHTMAND

LD031920 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet foreign trade minister, and Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, deputy prime minister of Afghanistan, have held talks to discuss ways to promoting trade and economic relations between the two countries.

BAYBAKOV DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TIES WITH KESHTMAND

LD031920 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 3, TASS--Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, today received Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy prime minister and minister of planning of Afghanistan. During the meeting that passed in a friendly atmosphere the sides discussed questions of developing economic ties between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

KARMAL: AFGHAN FORCES FIGHTING 'BANDIT FORMATIONS'

LD032100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the republic, has criticized the activities of imperialism and reaction against the republic. Referring to the issue of the stay in Afghanistan of a limited contingent of Soviet troops, Babrak Karmal said that they represent a reserve force and that the military action against the bandit formations penetrating the territory of Afghanistan is being waged by the people's Armed Forces of Democratic Afghanistan.

AFGHAN TROOPS SMASH 'MERCENARIES' IN GHAZNI PROVINCE

LD040102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2340 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by (Kazbek Basiyev)]

[Text] According to new agency reports from Kabul, Afghan troops have smashed a gang of mercenaries in Ghazni Province southwest of Kabul. The report says that the bandits had weapons of American, Chinese and Pakistani manufacture. The mercenaries were trained and armed on Pakistani territory and were then infiltrated into Afghanistan. I should remind you that the training of bandits from among the Afghan counterrevolutionaries is carried out by instructors from the United States, Pakistan, China and Egypt.

AFGHAN OIL COMPANY DIRECTOR ON GAS SALES TO SOVIET UNION

NC031333 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 3 Mar 80 NC

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Kabul]

[Text] Afghanistan's income from the export of natural gas to the Soviet Union is constantly increasing. As a result of the exploitation of gas resources carried out with Soviet cooperation, Afghanistan will receive 8.75 billion afghanis this year, or approximately three times more than its income in 1978.

The director of the National Afghan Oil Company, Hafizollah Navabi has said: The delivery of natural gas to the Soviet Union is very beneficial for us. The reason for this is, above all, the geographic position of the two neighboring countries, requiring minimum transport charges for gas. Since gas is transported by pipeline and by the natural pressure of the veins, we do not even use compressors to transfer it and we consider the Soviet Union the best market for our natural gas.

Imports of oil products as well as foodstuff required by Afghanistan from the Soviet Union is fully paid for by the export of gas. This is of great importance because Iran, which delivered fuel to our country previously, halted the export of its oil products to Afghanistan; and we can now rely only on the assistance of our sincere friend, the Soviet Union.

The director of the National Afghan Oil Company then said: I express eversion [monzajeram] for Radio Iran's irresponsible claim that Afghanistan is allegedly selling its natural gas to the Soviet Union at a cheaper price than the world price, because I personally attended recent talks in Moscow covering this subject and on the solution of the problem of determining the gas price. Since I am sufficiently informed on foreign trade conditions, I deem it necessary to point out that the price at which Afghan natural gas is bought by the Soviet Union is completely just from all points of view.

The extraction and export of natural gas to the Soviet Union is a field which, economically speaking, is more effective and beneficial than other fields for Afghanistan. By exploiting gas resources and exporting it to the Soviet Union, we can also allocate the necessary funds for the development of other economic fields.

The National Afghan Oil Company director said: I hope our cooperation in the exploitatio of Afghanistan's gas resources will expand beneficially in the future too. During the course of this cooperation we also train a national cadre of experts and enjoy extremely fruitful facilities in this field. I am sure that on the basis of cooperation between the Soviet and Afghan geologists new natural gas resources, in addition to the resources existing in the northern part of the country, will be discovered. There is a possibility that gas resources exist in some other parts of our country.

WARREN CHRISTOPHER, WESTERN PRESS CRITICIZED ON AFGHANISTAN PORTRAYAL

TA031945 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1530 GMT 3 Apr 80 TA

[Commentary by Igor Savchenko]

[Text] The world's newspapers, radios and televisions are devoting an enormous amount of attention to the Afghan events. However, two completely opposite approaches can be preceived regarding the items connected with these events which are published in the world's press. The news media of socialist countries, the world's progressive newspapers, are constantly striving to portray the true picture of Afghanistan's life, its highly creative work in the field of the development of the economy and culture and increasing the comfort and welfare of the working people, and how the imperialist aggressions which are implemented with the help of the mercenaries under the cover of the mask of the Afghan rebels have created obstacles on the path of this task, namely to the creative work. They publish items on the manner in which imperialist actions forces the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to ask for assistance from the friendly Soviet Union and on many other subjects.

The Western Propaganda organs have adopted a completely different approach, for they strive and endeavor to publish certain lies regarding the policy of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to distort the nature of the unselfish assistance of the Soviet Union to the Afghan people in repelling aggressions from abroad.

Slanderous activities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the Soviet Union are directed in a completely obvious manner by the official government organs of imperialist countries and Beijing, that use every opportunity to add new fuel to the fire of these slanders.

For example, recently U.S. Under Secretary of State Warren Christopher acted in such a manner. During his news conference he talked again about many of the slanders regarding the brutal methods of crushing the rebels to which the government forces of the DRA allegedly resort, and about the toxic substances which are allegedly being used by Soviet forces in Afghanistan, while this has been denied for a long time. It should not remain unnoticed that the aforementioned, while taking precautions should his remarks be challenged, pointed out that the information available to him is based on rumors and [word indistinct] which can hardly be [word indistinct] these rumors, which in fact are interpreted as a slander against the Soviet Union and the DRA. Of course Western propaganda, namely the bourgeoisie propaganda and Beijing, immediately used these slanders and repeated them often, and the completely unsubstantiated accusations of Christopher did not worry them or make them at all anxious.

It should be said that the other items of the propaganda organization of the West and Beijing regarding Afghanistan are based on such dubious and unsubstantiated information. The heartfelt remarks of the leaders of the so-called Afghan refugees who have found refuge for themselves in the mercenary camps on Pakistani soil can be counted as an example of such items. These individuals who lost contact with Afghanistan a long time ago, have an interest in displaying conditions in the DRA in as bad light as possible, therefore they invent any kind of imaginative account not based on facts. It is also no surprise that Western journalists in particular have predetermined opinions and receive information from such a dubious source and publish the inventions [word indistinct].

Their reports are about the battles which allegedly have led to tremors in the capital of Afghanistan, while peace and quiet reigns there, and about the imaginary brutality of the government forces of the DRA which repeats line for line the brutalities of the domineering Americans in Vietnam and resembles the acts of the Pol Pot bands in Kampuchea.

For example recently one of the Western news agencies published a statement about disturbances which allegedly occurred on 28 March in Kabul. The French bourgeoisie newspaper, LE MATIN, which published this lie, was forced to issue a denial the next day when the actual improvement of conditions and the decrease and lessening of disturbances in Kabul was pointed out. It must be noted that the lies of Western propaganda are misleading world public opinion less and less. The people are becoming more and more aware of the intentional animosity of the reports in the Western press regarding Afghanistan, and Western journalists are also forced to take into account this phenomenon so that they do not disgrace themselves completely in the eyes of the readers and listeners, and whether willingly or unwillingly they [words indistinct] mostly acknowledge the truth.

For example in his article the AFP correspondent was forced to acknowledge that the so-called strugglers on the path to free Afghanistan, who are being acclaimed by the Western propaganda, are no more than ruffians who loot the travellers on the road, and who take the men forcibly to their bases in Pakistan so that such so-called strugglers, in in fact American and Chinese mercenaries, would be trained. In the pages of a number of the press organs of Western countries a correct analysis can mostly be observed regarding the aspect of the assistance from the Soviet Union to the DRA and the measures of the Afghan Government. For example, the author of a FRANCE NOUVELLE article wrote recently the following regarding Afghanistan: Yes, there is unquestionably foreign interference and moral and financial support from abroad for the rebels in Afghanistan, and it is interesting that up to now the DRA Government has not surrendered any large city to the rebels.

It is preciesly to prevent conditions from deteriorating that the Soviet Union also decided, for the sake of proleteriarian solidarity, to militarily support the FDRA Government and one can only welcome such a measure.

And now a section of the article of the [name indistinct] magazine which states: The fall of the Amin regime was solely the work of Afghan revolutionaries and they have now entered a new stage, namely the basis on which the government depends should be expanded, the wounds of injured people should be treated, the mistakes which have occured should be rectified, and the course of the gradual and democratic transformations of the Afghan society should again take place in conditions of awareness and solidarity. It is thus that the big lie of the Western propaganda regarding the events in Afghanistan is destroyed. The facts regarding the events in Afghanistan are reaching the people.

INVESTIGATION INTO DEATH OF AMBASSADOR DUBBS CONTINUES

LD031217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "The Mystery Becomes Clear"]

[Text] Kabul, 31 March--Kabul television has transmitted a report by the Afghan Ministry of the Interior revealing certain circumstances surrounding the killing of Dubbs, the American ambassador in Kabul. The report says, in particular, that the "enigmatic mystery" which surrounded the death of the U.S. ambassador on 14 February 1979, when he was the victim of an attack by a group of "unknown terrorists," is beginning to be dispelled.

Within the framework of the general investigation of the criminal activity of the clique of Amin, who, as has been irreputably established, was an agent of imperialist circles and the CIA, the Afghan Ministry of the Interior is conducting a supplementary investigation into the "Dubbs affairs."

It has been established that all four terrorists were members of a religious organization and were opposed to the massive, unfounded repressions to which Amin and his underlings subjected Muslims. These terrorists, one of the witnesses stated, were "prepared to go to extreme lengths to make the Americans themselves acknowledge the ties between the U.S. Embassy in Kabul and Amin."

In the course of the investigation the events of 14 February were again analyzed thoroughly. Here the investigation drew attention to the fact that the participants in the operation to free Dubbs objected resolutely and persistently to storming the room in the Kabul Hotel where the terrorists and their victim were, stating that there was no need to do so, since they were surrounded and would inevitably have to give themselves up to the authorities. Despite this, Amin gave the order to storm the room and to "act without mercy." Crossfire broke out and the ambassador was mortally wounded. Soon one of the terrorists was killed, another was wounded and two were captured. However, they disappeared in subsequent days. There is no doubt that they were killed on Amin's orders so as to protect him against exposure.

ROBERT LEE MAKES STATEMENT ON KABUL TELEVISION

LD031329 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, 3 April (TASS)--Kabul Television transmitted a statement by the American citizen Robert Lee, who has been detained during the February disorders. He said that this was his third trip to Afghanistan, that he was interested in the situation developing in that country and that he was collecting relevant material on it.

Explaining his behavior, Lee stated that Western propaganda was publishing many mendacious reports on events in Afghanistan. These reports distorted the real picture of the processes taking place in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The information disseminated in the Western countries, including the United States, contained an emotional but by no means truthful account of the facts. The mass information media of the West keep silent about the real events and hide the truth about the situation in Afghanistan from their people. Thus, inventions are being disseminated, claiming that Afghan Government troops are fighting tribes and that Soviet troops are participating in the fighting, allegedly waring chemical warfare.

These are all lies stated Robert Lee. There is nothing of the kind to be observed in Afghanistan. And if one speaks of intervention, then it is taking place on the part of the Western countries and China.

Lee said that he had witnessed how representatives of those countries had unleashed on the territory of Pakistan and in Afghanistan itself activity directed at organizing sabotage of measures being carried out by the Afghan Government. In his words, he is well aware that since June 1978 reactionary forces of the United States, and primarily the Central Intelligence Agency, had been financing the training of bandit groups formed from counterrevolutionary mercenaries. These groups infiltrate Afghanistan, carry out terrorist acts there, organize antigovernment disorders, harm the inhabitants of Afghan towns and villages and kill completely innocent people.

The events in Kabul, which were provoked in February, are typical examples of CIA activity in Afghanistan. "The suppression of revolutionary regimes is dictated by the very nature of the U.S. ganster system," Lee confessed. "This bandit system has given itself the most definite aim of dominating and oppressing the Third World."

Robert lee declined to say what specific functions he, as a U.S. citizen, had carried out on Afghan territory. He did not conceal the fact, however, that for a long time he had been among counterrevolutionaries who had been sent into Afghanistan from outside.

DFLP'S 'ALAWI GIVES EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF KABUL COUP ATTEMPT

LD040949 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 25 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[APN correspondent Andrey Pravo interview with Zayd 'Alawi, member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine: "Afghanistan: Defending the Gains of the Revolution"]

[Text] Zayd 'Alawi, member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], was in Moscow en route from Kabul. APN presents for the attention of readers an interview with him by APN correspondent Andrey Pravov.

APN: You have just returned from Afghanistan and were in Kabul 22 and 23 February, during the disorders organized by the forces of counterrevolution. What can you tell us about that?

Z. 'Alawi: On the morning of 22 February we left the Kabul hotel, where all our group was staying. We had some free time and we just wanted to walk around the city. The weather was fine. In Kabul you could sense the approach of spring, but high in the mountains which surround the Afghan capital snow caps glistened in the sun. We were in excellent spirits and were preparing for a pleasant excursion in one of the most colorful cities of the East.

We went down the street and suddenly saw a crowd of people acting rather provocatively--they were shouting something and gesticulating. [paragraph continues]

We went closer, and saw that some of them were carrying placards with slogans calling on Orthodox Muslims to put an end to the "godless," "protect Islam from the communists" and so forth. The crowd was growing. Weapons appeared in some people's hands--pistols, rifles and even submachineguns. One of the most militant ran up to a car standing in the street and set fire to it. Then he fired a salvo through the windows of the nearest house, shouting that communists were entrenced there. He was backed up. Soon the whole street was ablaze. A man in robes and turban and carrying a submachinegun approached our group. "Brothers," he said, "support us. Let us slay the communists...."

Soon militia detachments appeared on the street. The bandits greeted them with shots. However, no answering shots were fired into the crowd. The militiamen only fired a warning salvo into the air. That cooled the demonstrators' ardor slightly. An armored carrier appeared. In the cab was a militiaman, who signaled to the crowd to disperse. He was very courageous, not afraid to drive right into the thick of the bandits. The militia rapidly surrounded the crowd and arrests were made.

We went back to the hotel and our Afghan comrades asked us not to go out for a while in the interests of safety. We could hear shots from various quarters of the city. We could see fires from the windows. By the evening of 23 February, silence again prevailed. The disorders had been stopped....

APN: You mentioned that the instigators of the disorders were armed. What weapons did they have?

'Alawi: Comrades from the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan showed us a whole dump of confiscated weapons and ammunition. All the armaments were of American, Chinese and Pakistani manufacture. Moreover a large number of people with Pakistani passports were among the bandits arrested. Apart from weapons and explosives, wads of American dollars were confiscated from them, which provides grounds for asserting that these people are paid agents, mercenaries, who agreed to create disorders in Kabul for money. Many of them admitted that they had been recruited by the CIA in Pakistan.

APN: Reactionary circles in certain Arab countries have notably stepped up anti-Soviet propaganda. Calls are heard for "orthodox Muslims" to unite in the struggle against the "Red peril." How do you, a prominent Arab politician, assess this propaganda and what, in your view, are its aims?

'Alawi: We are not living in the Middle Ages, and the April revolution is a class, social phenomenon, not a confrontation between the "godless" and the adherents of Islam. The revolution is directed primarily against the former ruling class in Afghanistan--the big feudalists and capitalists--and defends primarily the interests of the Afghan working people.

The aims of the anti-Soviet propaganda concerning the events in Afghanistan are quite obvious--to undermine the friendly relations between Arab countries and the USSR. The process of increasingly close cooperation between states of the Arab East and the Soviet Union represents a real danger to the imperialists and undermines their monopolist, pro-Zionist policy in the region.

The April revolution in Afghanistan and the new power's decision to lead the country by the path of building a society without exploitation or oppression were greeted with open malice in the West. Everything possible was done to undermine the positions of the People's Democratic Party in the country. Bourgois propaganda used the most refined methods to exploit the population's illiteracy and the religious feelings of Afghan Muslims, in an effort to urge them to a "holy war against the godless." This propaganda received wide support from local reaction--the feudalists and capitalists whose interests the April revolution had affected first and foremost. Certain deluded poor people took up arms against the people's government.

But after the removal of the traitor Hafizollah Amin from power more and more working people became aware that their true friends are the revolutionary authorities, and by no means those who seek to leave them disfranchized and in poverty.

APN: How do you explain the fact that some poor people joined the counterrevolutionary gangs during Amin's rule?

'Alawi: I have already said that Amin betrayed the April revolution and compromised the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan by his actions. He pursued a policy advantageous to the counterrevolutionaries. Thus, for instance, the murders of clergymen held in popular esteem merely turned the population away from the authorities. Recent events in Kabul have shown that the population is in sympathy with the new power and is supporting it more and more actively. Many people's volunteers have joined with the militia forces and party activists in acting against the bandits.

APN: Is it correct that Washington and Beijing have assumed the role of defenders of "true Muslims"?

'Alawi: Of course not. A year ago American tanks were crushing Muslims in Tehran, U.S. warplanes handed over to Israel have often bombed Muslim mosques, and Israeli soldiers armed with American weapons are shooting our women and children in Lebanon and are continuing their occupation of Arab lands. It is a paradox: The rights of Muslims in the Near and Middle East are being upheld by forces involved in the anti-Arab Zionist Camp David collusion. On the basis of that kind of logic the Israeli Zionists could probably also be declared to be friends of "Orthodox Muslims."

In special camps in Pakistan Chinese and American instructors are today training the bandits who are shedding Muslim blood in Afghanistan. It is typical that Western propaganda should justify the crimes they are committing there. No, Washington and Beijing are not defending Afghanistan's "true Muslims." They do not care about them at all. They are defending the antipopular forces that, relying on their support, were preparing a coup in Kabul at the end of last year. It is well known that these plans of reaction's were thwarted--the Soviet Union came to the Afghan people's aid....

APN: The introduction of the limited Soviet troop contingent into Afghanistan has been the pretext for another anti-Soviet propaganda explosion. How do you regard this move by the USSR?

'Alawi: It has a clear basis in international law. The Soviet military assistance was given to Afghanistan in accordance with Article 4 of the Soviet-Afghan treaty in order to repel precisely the form of aggression that, in the UN definition, envisages the sending in by a state, or on behalf of states, armed gangs, groups and regular forces of mercenaries for actions involving the use of armed force against a particular state. The UN Charter provides for the right of a victim of aggression to seek aid from other countries in such instances. Afghanistan's Government made such a request to the Soviet Union, and the USSR fulfilled the commitments it had assumed.

The West had long been seeking a pretext for stepping up the propaganda campaign against the USSR. The new spiral of the arms race which found expression in the dangerous decision of the Brussels NATO Council session to deploy new American nuclear-missile weapons in West Europe had to be justified somehow. It was also necessary to distract Arab public attention from the unsavory U.S. policy in the Near and Middle East. For of late Washington's political course vis-a-vis our region has been causing increasing indignation in the broadest Arab circles. American warships lie immediately off Iran's shores and are prepared momentarily to perpetrate direct aggression against that country, as the White House is unambiguously intimating.

Anti-American feeling had swept through Iran and began reaching an extreme pitch in many other countries of the Arab East. [paragraph continues]

The United States made every possible attempt to rectify the situation and redirect the wave of popular anger, so then the "Red peril" bogy was dusted off once again. That is an old weapon of Washington's. Attempts were once made to use it to camouflage first the Korean then the Vietnamese adventures by the Pentagon. It was used to justify the reactionary coup in Chile. Today they are trying to use it to scare the peoples of the Near and Middle East.

When we were in Afghanistan we met with top-level representatives of the People's Democratic Party and Revolution Council and had a 3-hour conversation with Babrak Karmal. During these meetings particular stress was laid on the need to rebuff the lying propaganda nonsense about "Muslims' struggle against the infidels." I repeat: Deep social reasons underlie the April revolution. The Afghan people have chosen a society without exploitation and oppression, and not even counterrevolution's most sophisticated plans will be able to deflect them from that path. I personally saw for myself the determination to defend the revolution's gains when I was in Kabul 22 and 23 February, when the anti-popular actions of counterrevolution were suppressed. When we left the city, life there had returned completely to normal--stores and state institutions had opened. But the working population remains vigilant. It is fully determined to rebuff any intrigues by the forces of imperialism and reaction.

INDIAN HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER CITED ON SUBVERSION ACTIVITY

LD031005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[V. Shirokov Dispatch: "In Unison With the CIA"]

[Text] Madras--At the session of Parliament's upper chamber now underway in Delhi it has been announced that the CIA, through foreign missionaries, has been actively performing subversive work in India's northeastern regions, where Robert Goheen, U.S. ambassador to India, has made an excursion in this connection, accompanied by several CIA agents.

Reporting these facts, the country's Minister of Home Affairs Zail Singh stressed that the weapons for the separatists undertaking subversive activity against India are supplied through CIA channels by the United States and China. The Indian Government, the minister said, has information to the effect that foreign instructors are currently training saboteurs in the Chittagong hills on the territory of Bangladesh for dispatch into India.

The session also noted the activation of Chinese agents in fueling disturbances among the religious communities in India's northeast regions. The so-called People's Liberation Army and People's Revolutionary Party are openly coming out with pro-Chinese slogans.

The parliamentary deputies demanded the resolute suppression of the foreign agents' subversive activity against India's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

THEO SOMMER ON MOSCOW'S VIEW OF EAST-WEST RELATIONS

DW0300932 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 4 Apr 80 p 3 DW

[Article by Theo Sommer, DIE ZEIT copublisher, summing up 4 days of talks in March in Moscow with "high Central Committee functionaries, diplomats, prominent experts on the West and journalists;" "The Kremlin Does Not Believe the Words"]

[Text] Moscow, in late March--Things will probably get worse before they get better--it is hard to make a favorable forecast for the near future regarding East-West relationships. Moscow does not believe the tears the West is shedding over Afghanistan, nor does it believe the West's words. What the Kremlin leaders sense behind the protests of the non-communist world is an intention to repeat the cold war. Yet their own constantly reiterated protestation that they desire the continuation of detente has so far not been substantiated by practical cooperation.

The Soviet relationship with President Carter's administration is totally upset--even destroyed. Their stance on Western Europe is ambivalent: Partly they regard the EC Europeans as henchmen doing Carter's bidding, and partly they recognize that the community initiatives toward the neutralization of Afghanistan probably contain the only starting point for a diplomatic solution. The attitude of the Kremlin bosses is ambiguous toward Bonn and toward Helmut Schmidt: They regard the chancellor as the author, if not the instigator of NATO's decision to close the arms gap, on the one hand, and on the other hand realize that the West German interest in the preservation of the detente results of the past decade offers them nearly the only lever for exerting influence on the West's policy.

Meanwhile, the hands on the tower clocks of the Kremlin are eating up hours, days and weeks. In Afghanistan the Soviets are preparing for the spring offensive. The Western reaction to that is bound to ensue: Olympic boycott and economic sanctions, no matter how full of holes they may turn out to be, will force Moscow into counterreactions, high-ranking interlocutors do not hold back on warnings stated in threatening plainness. They announce a dangerous escalation for the summer and the fall of this year, emotions are increasing the risks.

As matters stand today the Soviet-American relationship seems to be beyond repair as long as Jimmy Carter resides in the White House. The Soviet judgment about the man from Georgia is similar in some respects to that of Carter's European critics; they consider him amateurish, erratic, unpredictable. Still; where the West Europeans merely suspect the President of innocent unworldliness, they suspect Machiavellian insidiousness; where some NATO partners react with amused indignation, they take refuge in frosty, icy outrage.

In all conversations the Soviets present a catalog of Carter sins as long as your arm. First he wanted to push the super power relationship to the edges where world developments are concerned, then in Annapolis he again turned toward central confrontation with Moscow. First he rejected the accords that had been made with Kissinger on throttling missile armament--then he again came around to realistic negotiations, yet came up with new demands all the time (a contention for which the American Strobe Talbott in a brilliant study on the SALT II negotiations--"Endgame"--supplies much proof). First Carter in early October 1977 agreed with Moscow on a joint approach to the Arab-Israeli conflict--shortly thereafter he ousted Kremlin diplomacy again and started the Camp David process which was intended to shut the Soviets out of the Middle East. First he promised disarmament--then he decided on production of the Trident and MX missiles, the increase in the defense budget, the NATO long-term program of the spring of 1978 and the armament program of 12 December 1979 (the Kremlin refuses to acknowledge that this is an inevitable response to the Soviet arms development). Carter's human rights initiatives irked the Soviets, his policy on China horrified them--especially the emphasis on "parallel" security interests and the irresistible initiation of the Sino-American arms cooperation. [paragraph continues]

And finally they felt provoked by U.S. overflights with U-2 planes from Cyprus and threatened by the concentration of a U.S. war fleet "in the vicinity of our southern border."

In no case does all this add up to an excuse for the invasion of Afghanistan. Moscow's chain of arguments proves, however, how the alienation of the two superpowers turned into distrust and even hostility long before the conspiracies in Kabul. It is probably not by coincidence that Leonid Brezhnev in his correspondence with the chancellor did not react with one single passage to Schmidt's pleading suggestion that the Kremlin leader prevent the contracts between Moscow and Washington from being severed.

Carter does not keep his word, he has deceived Brezhnev, he has cheated us--this is what can be heard in many talks. The Kremlin's best expert on the United States says without any ado: "Many people here believe that the Americans have mounted a different horse again, that of enmity with the Soviet Union. We experience a new surprise with Washington every day, as if people there have made it their goal to destroy everything that has been achieved in American-Soviet relations."

The expert on the United States also readily cites examples. "On one day the U.S. ambassador shows up and demands explanations about cases of anthrax in Sverdlovsk; the next day the Aeroflot airline is hindered; the day after that new economic measures are imposed against us, how can one believe, then, that the Americans want to talk with us in a constructive manner? No, they simply do not want to get used to the main characteristic feature of the new situation, namely that they have become just as vulnerable as others. With respect to crude oil they cannot get used to the fact that interdependence also harbors a factor of insecurity. Now they desperately cling to the illusion that the balance of power can be upset with the help of China."

It sounds exactly the same in the Central Committee apparatus. "The Americans want to dodge parity to which they committed themselves at the Vienna summit in June 1979." Or, "Carter again seeks U.S. superiority and hegemony." And, "they want to deny us equality as a world power." Finally, "if we stand idly by while the Americans arm, we will be lag behind in the mid-eighties."

So where do we go from here in U.S.-Soviet relations?

"We must save what can be saved," says the United States expert. "We must make headway in the field of arms control--on the superpower level, in the case of the Eurostrategic weapons, in the Vienna negotiations on troop reductions in Europe. In connection with the Madrid CSCE conference something must be done in Europe lest the situation worsen further; and we should also come up with other things, otherwise we will slip into bad situations."

But as far as the core of the Moscow-Washington relationship is concerned--the SALT agreement postponed by Carter--Moscow's experts are pessimistic. They were still praising the agreement in January-February, but they were reluctant to trust Carter's promise that he would abide by the provisions of the Vienna agreement without a formal ratification of the Vienna agreement: "You cannot believe that man." They, at any rate, do not feel committed by SALT: "The treaty has been signed, to be sure, yet it has not been ratified--and thus it has not been put into force either. Washington acted the same way with the U.S.-Soviet trade agreement when ratification failed because of the attitude of the U.S. Senate: The most-favored-nation clause was never put into effect by the government. Why should we observe a treaty that hasn't been ratified?"

Other experts express themselves somewhat more mildly in nuances: "Whether we feel committed by SALT II? It depends on the length of time involved and what the future strategic behavior of the Americans is like. In any event, SALT has been considerably depreciated by the new U.S. arms program and the Brussels NATO decision on closing the arms gap." [paragraph continues]

"After all, the primary advantage of the treaty was that it promised a step in the direction of ending the arms race; but now the exact opposite tendency prevails. So what good would SALT do anyway? Surely we could make another start if the treaty were ratified. The Americans suppose this to be a foregone conclusion. But things just are not that simple, they should not play games with us."

Are chances for relations between Western Europe and Moscow any better? The Kremlin is pursuing a dual strategy toward the West Europeans: They threaten and hesitate at the same time.

The threat was most loudly phrased in the Brezhnev letter to Chancellor Schmidt. The "destructive beginnings" of U.S. policy, it was written there, also conjure up fatal consequences for Europe. "Basically, the dismantling of the system of peaceful cooperation, to mutual advantage in Europe, which was built so laboriously, has begun"--in trade, in culture, even in sports relations. What Washington seems to be after is for "the Europeans to destroy by their own hands what they created in the seventies."

This is strong language which can hardly be played down with calming assurances that Moscow does not at all desire to drive a wedge between American and Western Europe. On Smolensk Square, in the office of a high-ranking diplomat, such assurances is part of business. But the rest of what he says contradicts the calm: "If we, the West European and the socialist countries, do not succeed in stopping Carter, the world will find itself in a dangerous situation. We have many common interests although we belong to different alliances--most of all the common interest in peace. We invite you to be our ally here. If America is using all its strength to destroy the state of peaceful coexistence, then true solidarity would consist in keeping the United States from such activities."

Not all express themselves that directly. Most of them realize that if worse comes to worse Western Europe cannot deviate from solidarity with Washington. Many also realize that the suggestion of the Nine to neutralize Afghanistan was a well-meant suggestion for finding the beginning of a diplomatic solution, although they smell the intention behind it to overthrow the Karmal government and the communist regime in general.

With regard to this point all Moscow discussion partners make an outspoken, tightlipped impression. Here they obviously have no leeway at all for arguing. They are committed to Brezhnev's sentence: "We do not intend to keep our troops in Afghanistan forever--but we also will not withdraw them before the reasons for which they are there have disappeared; that ought to be clear."

"We do not intend to set up military bases in Afghanistan," said a Soviet diplomat. A Central Committee functionary adds: "We do not want to make Afghanistan a country belonging to the Warsaw Pact; it will remain nonalined." But this statement is promptly followed by the indication that foreign troops are stationed in other nonalined countries, such as French troops in Africa, for example. The meaning of the hint is clear: Why not Red Army members in Afghanistan?

The tightlipped reaction of Soviet discussion partners to the European Community's plan for neutrality most clearly manifests the hesitation vis-a-vis Western Europe. It seems obvious that it is the military that now has a say and not the diplomats. The question about whether at least medium-term perspectives for a solution through negotiations are in the offing remains unanswered. "Many things depend on the direction in which the line of thought develops in Washington, Bonn and other capitals," it is said at Smolensk Square.

No bait is being set for Europe. Pressure is the trump card: "If the policy of Carter and Brzezinski is supported, then there is need for concern about the future." And: "If Western Europe joins sanctions and boycotts there will be political reaction."

The admonitions and the pressure are aimed mainly at the Federal Government. It is being said in many ways that it should not go too far with regard to solidarity with Washington. Brezhnev did so in early March in his letter to the Federal chancellor: Naturally Moscow is not indifferent to the action of the Federal Government; if Bonn were to join sanctions and boycotts it would further complicate the situation; detente has brought many advantages; particularly for the Federal Government. The upshot: "It is more logical to recall all of this today than to complain tomorrow of the things that have been lost."

In many talks Federal Chancellor Schmidt is being held responsible in part for the precarious situation.

First, Schmidt was a main force backing NATO's decision to modernize and strengthen the arsenal of missiles in Europe--as an answer to the Soviet SS-20 of which in the meantime about 200 launching systems have been deployed with three missiles and three warheads each. The Soviets do not consider this an unavoidable catching up by the West in order to maintain the balance or to reestablish it; they much rather consider it an effort to change the balance of forces to the advantage of the West:

"You and the Americans want to upset the balance. Security is based on three components. First, both sides have strategic systems which can destroy those of the other. Second, both sides can find out with national means from where a missile attack has been launched. Third, both sides can launch a retaliation strike without losing control of development. Now you are undermining two components. The American intercontinental missiles need about 30 minutes to reach their target, the new NATO missiles need 4 minutes at the utmost. No time is left to find out where they come from. The retaliation strike must take place immediately. Moreover, the launch of cruise missiles cannot be identified with the present means available--they look like recreation planes on the radar screen, and thousands of these are in the air every weekend in the West."

Much can be said against these arguments of the Soviets--against their version how the NATO decision has come about; against their analysis of the power ratio; against their statement that the SS-20 does not shift the threat to Europe into a completely new dimension. Most of all, however, their complaint is not convincing that Brezhnev's negotiation offer of October 1979 has been disregarded, and that even now the West only needs to renounce the implementation of a decision in order to have talks. The Kremlin leaders themselves most doggedly ignore the Western negotiation offer which was part of the Brussels package.

No doubts, however, exist that Moscow on its part wants to "catch up" now. Only hints indicate in which way: Maybe through the installation of their own cruise missiles on board Soviet ships off the American coast ("we would like to hear the outcry over that"); but most likely through the stationing of Soviet medium-range missiles or short-range systems such as the SS-21, 22 and 23 on the territories of the GDR and the CSSR ("then you will have 1 minute warning time, we will have at least 4 minutes.")

In addition the Soviets criticize Helmut Schmidt for having needlessly joined Carter's stand on the Afghanistan crisis. They know that the Federal chancellor has followed his own line in Washington; but they probably assume in the meantime that in the end he will have to follow the U.S. policy when the Olympic boycott or sharper economic sanctions come up.

In their opinion, however, an Olympic boycott and trade sanctions would clearly violate the letter and spirit of the common bilateral agreements. They indicate that in such a case they will be compelled to take countermeasures.

"Helmut Schmidt is a farsighted man who does not see anything right under his nose," a journalist said about the chancellor, another recalled that in the Soviet Union there is "still enough skepticism" vis-a-vis the Germans. Enough for what?

The Soviets will certainly put more stumbling blocks in the way of the SED leadership in case of East-West escalation should the SED want to save the special German-German relations during the dangers presented by world politics ("a functionary about the possibility of a meeting between Schmidt and Honecker: "Sometimes I have to laugh--in the middle of the Afghanistan mess they want to meet!"). They probably also think of upsetting the quiet on the Berlin front: "There is no need to violate the letter of the quadripartitie agreement, but one could make it rather uncomfortable." Moreover, the Soviets are very well aware of the fact that they could create economic difficulties for the Federal Republic: "It is an open secret that you get not only natural gas from us, but also a considerable quantity of strategic raw materials. This has worked so far without any restriction..."

The Soviets have not yet switched over to confrontation. They want to continue contacts with Bonn, although they consider a summit meeting between Schmidt and Brezhnev as making sense only if thorough preparatory diplomacy achieves "some sort of culmination." They want to establish a date for the joint economic commission session which was postponed in January, a session to which Kosygin's deputy, Tikhonov, is supposed to travel to Bonn. They curiously squeeze the West German visitor: Would Schmidt come to Moscow? When? Under which conditions would he come and under which would he not?

The motto is generally: "Afghanistan is important, but it is even more important to save detente." Some functionaries also have cunning comfort ready: "The Lord does not give horns to a cow that pushes." But time is running out. The melting of snow is nearing in Afghanistan and with it the Soviet spring offensive--which means: Reinforcement first and not withdrawal. Diplomatic motion before the end of May? A miracle would have to happen. Nobody believes it even at the Moskva River. So there will be boycott, embargo and escalation? The helplessness in the capital of the Soviet world power can be ignored as little as elsewhere. Concern exists there also that matters could deteriorate before improving.

SOVIET, CSSR, ROMANIAN PLANS FOR MADRID CSCE TALKS

LD021250 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to diplomatic sources close to the Soviet Embassy in Madrid, the USSR is against any postponement of the Conference on Security and Cooperation due to be held in Madrid in the autumn. Also it is prepared to promote the immediate holding of a new European disarmament conference, either before or during the Madrid conference.

For their part, the foreign ministers of Romania and Czechoslovakia, Stefan Andrei and Bohuslav Chnoupek, have just made detailed preparations in Bucharest for the Madrid conference. In the course of bilateral contacts the two ministers stressed the need for all states and governments to intensify efforts to halt the deterioration in the international political climate and return to the process of cooperation, detente and agreement between peoples. According to the Romanian and Czechoslovak foreign ministers, the Madrid conference should provide a stimulus to the application of the Helsinki Final Act.

BORISOV VIEWS HANS APEL'S PACIFIC TOUR

LD031729 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 3, TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Borisov writes:

The FRG Defence Minister Hans Apel made a tour of three countries of the Pacific Ocean--Japan, New Zealand and Australia. He met with heads of government, departments of defence and visited military bases. Starting from Bonn on such a distant tour he said he intended to make a contribution to an international policy of concord and security.

However, the results of Apel's trip testify to precisely the contrary. It is the first time in the postwar period that head of the West German Defence Ministry has undertaken a trip to Japan. The trip unwittingly revives in one's memory the sinister events of the pre-war period which unfolded around the notorious Berlin-Tokyo axis. It goes without saying that one cannot trace a historical parallel in this case, and Bonn will, of course, do all it can to deny it. However, nobody can deny the fact that Apel's trip has had an anti-Soviet thrust and that in effect, like forty odd years ago, at issue was consolidation of military and political ties between the two states.

In all the three countries, the West German minister acted like a virtual NATO emissary and, above all, of the United States, who intended to push these states into a substantial increase in military spending and whipping up the arms race. "Each of the region countries must assume responsibility for its region, including military responsibility." In this manner, characterised by calculated vagueness, he formulated the aims of his trip in an interview with Springer's newspaper DIE WELT.

Apel acted like a travelling salesman for West German military-industrial complex attempting to foist off Japan, New Zealand and Australia major orders for the acquisition of advanced weapons in the FRG. He made it clearly understood that the FRG is not tied by any limitations as to exports of its arms to the Japanese Islands. In the near future, Bonn expects the arrival of a Japanese military delegation which will probe for possibilities for arms purchases. Together with the Government of Australia, the FRG is looking for ways to supply German arms to the fifth continent, the West German newspaper SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG points out in this connection.

Under the old pretext of a "Soviet military threat" Apel stressed before leaders of Australia and New Zealand the "major strategical importance" of these states in terms of "opposition" to the Soviet Union which allegedly wishes to consolidate its positions in that area of the Pacific.

A question arises as to why the visitor from Bonn is so much concerned for the strategic situation in areas many thousands of kilometres away from the FRG. Bonn likes to stress that the FRG is a medium-size power to which world interests are alien. Let us not call this thesis into question. But there is no doubt whatsoever that Apel acted in all the three countries as a proxy for the Washington administration which is trying, with the help of Bonn, to draw them into an adventurist military strategy of U.S. imperialism which runs counter to the vital interests of the peoples of these states. The aim of Apel's visit had been agreed in advance with the Americans. The advice from the Americans was that the FRG should not keep a low profile in the Pacific Ocean area. And so the West German defence minister acted in line with these recommendations.

To assert, with this backdrop, that the FRG defence minister is making his trip to the Far East in the interests of "consolidating an international policy of concord and security" means to deliberately mislead the world public.

PRAVDA: U.S. DIPLOMATS' REMARKS ON W. BERLIN STATUS

LD311052 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2149 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 31 March, (TASS)--PRAVDA publishes a Rejoinder by Stanislav Zyubanov, its correspondent in West Berlin. It says:

"K. Rush, former U.S. ambassador in Bonn, gave an interview on West Berlin television the other day which caused a commotion in the city Senat. There followed official denials and statements and press statements by officials.

What was this sensation that K. Rush told the viewers when recalling the history of the talks on concluding the four-power agreement on West Berlin, at which he led the U.S. delegation?

All Rush said was that the four-power agreement applies only to West Berlin and defines its peculiar status. The city is not an integral part of the FRG and therefore its inhabitants must be regarded as citizens of West Berlin.

All this is set out in black and white in the four-power agreement. So there is no sensation. But certain circles in Bonn and West Berlin are trying by all manner of means to by-pass the key clause in the four-power agreement which says that West Berlin is not part of the FRG and cannot be governed by it. The commotion was caused by the fact that Rush did not conform with the propaganda which for many years has been trying to create the illusion of the city's affiliation to the FRG.

The American diplomat has simply pricked this "soap bubble" with his finger.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SWEDISH CP CONGRESS

LD031738 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 3, TASS--A CPSU delegation led by Nikolay Pegov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, left for Stockholm today to attend the congress of the Workers' Party--Communists of Sweden at the invitation of the party's leadership.

KIRILENKO, ZAGLADIN MEET WITH ITALIAN CP OFFICIAL

LD021824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Cervetti, member of the Directorate of the Italian Communist Party.

During the conversation, in which Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, took part a frank, comradely exchange of views took place on topical international questions of mutual interest.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED--The Soviet Union and France have signed a protocol in Paris on the implementation of their economic cooperation program for the current decade. The two nations are engaged in jointly building industrial facilities, exchanging licenses and developing new technology. The protocol notes the successful progress of mutual trade. Over the past 5 years, the exchange of goods between the Soviet Union and France has tripled. Last year, it reached 2.5 billion rubles. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD]

REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

LD032350 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] In Iran the Islamic Revolutionary Council has refused to take into its custody the American hostages until the United States clarifies its position on relations with Iran. A statement to this effect has been made by Iran's Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh. Earlier, Iranian Government circles expected that the students would hand over the hostages to the Revolutionary Council if Washington offered its apologies to Iran over its interference in the country's affairs in the past and pledged never to interfere in the country's affairs until the fate of the hostages was decided. The newspaper New York DAILY NEWS has given some details of the measures Washington intends to take if the position of the American hostages remains unchanged. They include the tightening of the economic embargo, expulsion of Iranian diplomats from the United States and the registration of Iranian property to insure that American credits to Iran are paid off.

IZVESTIYA CITES IRAN RADIO BROADCAST OF BREZHNEV MESSAGE

LD031619 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Kondrashov: "Iran: National Holiday"]

[Text] The date 1 April is a national holiday for the Iranian people. The country is celebrating the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, our correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov reports.

In Tehran a large meeting was held at which a message form Ayatollah Khomeyni was read. In his message he exposed the U.S. President's hypocritical assurances of his alleged good intentions with regard to Iran and opposed the plot being hatched against the Iranian revolution by the former shah, Egyptian President as-Sadat and international imperialism headed by the United States.

Iranian radio has broadcast the messages sent by L.I. Brezhnev on the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and President A. Bani-Sadr. The radio highlighted in particular L.I. Brezhnev's words voicing the hope that relations between our countries will continue to develop on a good-neighborly and equitable basis.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS ISLAMIC IRAN JUBILEE

LD031223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is firmly following the path of consolidating Soviet-Iranian relations on the principles of good neighborliness and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Our country advocates the further development of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation for the sake of the peoples of the two states and in the interests of peace and international security. This was stated at a soiree of the Soviet public devoted to the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran held in Moscow on 31 March.

Representatives of the Soviet public noted that the elimination of the monarchy was a major victory for the Iranian people and opened up a new stage in the history of that country's development. They wished the Iranian people successes in strengthening the economy and national independence. M. Mokri, Iranian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the soiree. He expressed thanks to the Soviet people for their support for the Iranian revolution.

MORE ATTENTION TO SOLID FUEL CONVERSION AS ENERGY SOURCE URGED

LD031543 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Article by D. Zhimerin, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; P. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Z. Chukhanov, scientific leader for power engineering problems at the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "A Course Toward Solid Fuel"]

[Text] The significance of the power industry, or to give it what is now accepted to be it more accurate name, the fuel and energy complex, in the economies of all the world's states is increasing yearly. The reasons for the complex's development difficulties lie in the fact that while consumption of primary resources, of which oil, coal and natural gas account for 90 percent, is increasing both total and unit capital investment are also rapidly increasing. Operating costs for extracting, transporting and processing fuel are also increasing.

All this requires the elaboration of a long-term scientifically-based strategy for developing the fuel and energy complex.

In recent years many scientific research organizations and also special USSR Gosplan, State Committee for Science and Technology and USSR Academy of Sciences commissions have worked on forecasting the scale and technical policy of the fuel and energy complex's development as far ahead as 1990-2000. In this connection attention must be paid to the following fact.

It must be borne in mind that integral unit capital investment per ton of ideal fuel is increasing yearly. The structure of the fuel and energy complex must also be improved accordingly.

Here it is essential first and foremost to achieve a reduction in integral unit capital investment in every component of the fuel and energy complex's system and its subsystems. In order to fulfill this main condition, it is essential to make priority use of the least capital-intensive fuel resources--the coals mined by the open-cut method in the Kansko-Achinskiy, Kuznetskiy and Ekibastuzskiy basins--and to insure that coal and electricity is transported by modern methods with minimum capital-intensiveness.

It is also essential to develop efficient, relatively simple and ecologically acceptable methods for comprehensive energy-maximizing conversion and utilization of solid fuels, move the electric power industry into a new phase and switch its development onto the basis of energy-maximizing technology [energoteknoldgiya].

The G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy Power Institute (ENIN) has developed a method for comprehensive energy-maximizing conversion to coals and high-speed pyrolysis. Energy-maximizing technology insures the comprehensive conversion of coal and shale and makes it possible to achieve a high yield of artificial liquid fuel and reducing gas for metallurgy and of formed coke and industrial raw material for the chemical industry. A large quantity of briquets, high-quality coke, phenols and other valuable products can also be obtained.

Pyrolytic processes have been attracting attention from scientists here at home and abroad for some time now. A great deal of experimental and theoretical work has been done.

In the USSR previously unknown reactions and patterns of coal pyrolysis have been discovered and fundamentally new ways of converting solid and heavy liquid fuels have been devised.

High-speed coal pyrolysis, which was devised in theory or, as it is sometimes figuratively termed, "on paper" was confirmed at the ENIN under laboratory conditions and subsequently in test units and at experimental industrial installations. Soviet scientists were the first to prove that it is possible to control the process and obtain from coal at low cost a variety of products much needed by the country. In this connection, tar extraction has already reached a high level.

Theoretical studies indicate that, in comparison with existing methods, it is possible to more than quadruple the amount of tar extracted from Kansko-Achinskiy coal calculated per unit of potential coat heat.

Of course, studies of this process are not yet complete. In particular, the optimum tar extraction conditions have not yet been established. Large-scale fundamental research will be needed in order to achieve still better results--in terms of both output and quality.

Since the new solid fuel conversion method is highly intensive and does not require high pressures, the equipment used is relatively simple and, as a consequence, inexpensive. The energy-maximizing technology developed at the ENIN organically links the comprehensive production of electricity and heat with the production of industrial products. Here valuable products are not burned off during coal conversion as usually happens in boiler furnaces at power stations; instead, they are extracted in advance and are sent for processing and further use.

ENIN's first pilot industrial installations are being built in Siberia, in the Kansko-Achinskiy Basin, and in Estonia, for the energy-maximizing conversion of shale. A plan target for a high-output (25-50 million tons of coal a year) energy-maximizing combine is being worked out. The newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA is monitoring the construction of these installations. It recently published a report on how the latest installation for converting oil shales into liquid fuel was being tested under production conditions in Narva. Work must be stepped up at the Etkh-175 chief industrial installations in Krasnoyarsk, the experimental industrial installations in Kalinin and in Sibelektrostal Plant.

It is also very important to insure more rapid construction of experimental industrial to installations and to start industrial production and utilization in the metallurgical industry of formed coke and reducing gas obtained by the method suggested by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Gas and Synthetic Liquid Fuels (Vniipromgaz).

Thus the outlines are emerging of a future energy-maximizing technology combine embracing open-cut coalmines, pressureless pipeline transportation (PPT), coal conversion installations and electric and thermal power production units. Combines of this type can also produce high-quality tars from which motor fuel can be obtained. The combine will also produce coal briquets for domestic use, formed coke and reducing gas for the metallurgical industry and building and other materials from cinders.

In addition, the ENIN has developed and is testing a method of pressureless pipeline transportation for solid and viscous liquid fuels. Calculations and research projects show that this form of transportation will make it possible to reduce capital investment and the cost of getting power resources to the point of consumption compared with transporting them by railroad.

In the Kansko-Achinskiy Basin region they are starting to build Katek thermal power stations, which are designed to burn coal directly. Of course, until industrial installations using the new energy-maximizing technology have been fully tested this work must not be stopped. But it is essential to accelerate the development of experimental industrial research and the start-up of pilot industrial installations so as to be able to make a more rapid change-over to the new coal conversion method. This will make it possible during the 11th 5-Year Plan period, starting with the third Katek station, to build energy-maximizing technology combines instead of conventional power stations.

In order to solve such a complex and multiple task with maximum economic efficiency it seems to us that a whole series of scientific research and experimental design work should be carried out by scientific research institutes belonging to the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises and other ministries.

It is advisable that an integrated state energy-maximizing technology program be prepared and confirmed in 1980 for the next 5-year plan period (1981-1985) and thereafter. The ENIN could be the chief organization for that program.

The pilot Etkh-175 installation (with a capacity of 1.2 million tons of coal a year) must be commissioned at Krasnoyarsk's No 2 TETS in 1980 in order to carry out a whole series of top-priority research in 1981 and 1982. At the Kalinin experimental production installation test units must be created, followed in 1981 by an installation for the production of briquets and for the pyrolitic gasification of coal and the pyrolitic conversion of gases obtained in coal conversion.

In 1980 the ENIN must prepare a technical target for and, together with the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification Technical and Economic Indicators Institute, begin planning PPT lines for moving coal from the open-cut mine to the first Berezovskaya GRES and the Gidroproyekt Institute must build a circular test line (2-3 km long) for testing all PPT units.

Implementing such a large integrated program will require the participation of a number of USSR Academy of Sciences institutes, its Siberian division, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, a number of sector scientific research establishments like the Dzerzhinskiy Thermotechnical Institute, the Vniipromgaz and the Institute of Fuel Minerals, educational institutes like the Moscow D. I. Mendeleyev Order of Lenin and Order of the Red Banner Chemical Engineering Institute, the Moscow Order of Lenin Power Institute, the Kalinin and Krasnoyarsk Polytechnical institutes and others and also a number of experimental design bureaus and science-and-production associations. It would seem advisable to create a permanent commission for the scientific, technical, economic and ecological problems of power production technology under the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and a scientific and technical council to coordinate work in the energy-maximizing technology sphere within the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

The rapid growth of open-cut coal mining in the Kansko-Achinskiy Basin and the successful startup of the comprehensive conversion of solid fuel into liquid and gas fuel will enable the country to make considerable savings. All work connected with energy-maximizing technology, high-speed pyrolysis, pyrolitic conversion, pyrolitic gasification and pressureless pipeline transportation must therefore be monitored closely and this work must be given the "green light."

UKRAINE'S COAL INDUSTRY 'LAGS BEHIND GROWING NEEDS'

AU040909 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1500 GMT 3 Apr 80 AU

[Text] The Ukraine's coal industry holds a prominent place in the country's fuel and power complex. The republic accounts for one-third of the total union output of coal. The Ukraine's miners supply fuel for the entire ferrous metallurgy of the southern Soviet Union, the needs of the republic's cities and villages, thermal power stations and chemical enterprises.

The effective use of those riches, the ways of accomplishing qualitatively new tasks to increase the output and processing of coal were on the agenda of a conference of the republic's coal industry workers that was held today in Donetsk. Participating in its proceedings were secretaries of a number of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and of primary party organizations; workers of party, trade union and Komsomol organs; leaders of production associations, mines, enriching factories, mine construction combines, trusts, administrations, coal mining machine building plants, scientific research, planning and designing institutes; department chiefs; master miners; brigade leaders; and production frontrankers.

The conference was opened by Aleksandr Pavlovich Lyashko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman. A report was delivered by Grinko, Ukrainian minister of the coal industry. The speaker and those taking part in the debate noted that the republic's miners were selflessly working to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, to fulfill tasks set for the 10th 5-Year Plan, and aspire to commemorate the 110th anniversary of the birth of Lenin in a worthy manner. At the same time it was pointed out at the conference that the republic's coal industry was working with great strain and was lagging behind the growing needs of the national economy in fuel. The main causes of that lag lay in a number of organizational shortcomings in the work of the republic's Ministry of the Coal Industry and in the work of production associations, the insufficient level of production and technological discipline, of mining labor organization at some enterprises, and the ineffective utilization of production reserves.

Lyashko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman, delivered a speech at the conference. He spoke about the great labor enthusiasm with which the workers class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia in the republic, as well as the entire country, are working to implement the historic plans mapped out by the 25th CPSU Congress, the decisions of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the programmatic instructions laid down in Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the plenum and in his speech to the voters of Baumanskiy Constituency in Moscow. Comrade Lyashko addressed the tasks whose accomplishment will help implement the great program for the accelerated development of the republic's coal industry.

Participating in the conference proceedings were Titarenko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Kachura, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Donetskiy Obkom first secretary; Bratchenko, USSR minister of the coal industry; Yastrebov, first deputy chief of the Heavy Industry Department in the CPSU Central Committee; Lalayants, USSR Gosplan deputy chairman; Nikolayev and Gurenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairmen; Goncharenko, Voroshilovgradskiay Obkom first secretary; Perepadya, Heavy Industry Department chief in the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; leaders of a number of the republic's ministries and departments and responsible workers of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers.

ACADEMY CHIEF VIEWS CURRENT AGRICULTURAL POLICY, TASKS

ID031553 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Mar 80 pp 2-3 LD

[Article by P. Vavilov, president of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences: "The Leninist Agrarian Policy: on the 15th Anniversary of the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum"]

[Excerpt] The party's present-day policy in the sphere of agriculture is calculated for the [illegible]. The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum defined the main directions for the further development of agriculture and sectors insuring its industrialization and scientific and technical progress and outlined ways of improving planning and social development in the countryside. That Central Committee plenum's decisions form the basis for the elaboration of a long-term program for the development of agriculture and the plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The party perceives and speaks frankly of existing shortcomings in the development of agricultural production and reveals new potential and new reserves for its intensification. In order to successfully resolve the tasks set, it calls on rural workers to make more efficient use of every machine, every ruble of capital investments and to increase production and improve product quality as far as possible and displays concern for the accelerated development of sectors insuring the timely harvesting, transportation, processing, storage and rational utilization of products and their delivery to the consumer without losses.

In his report at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum Comrad L.I. Brezhnev said: "The main task we set for agriculture is to obtain the all-round, dynamic development of all its sectors and to insure that the country is reliably supplied with food and agricultural raw materials so as to insure that the increase in production guarantees a further significant improvement in the people's living standard. At the same time we must step up efforts to resolve the tasks of bringing the material, cultural and consumer living conditions closer together in the cities and the countryside."

The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum discussed the need to increase the average annual gross grain harvest to 238 million-243 million tons in 1981-1985, and to bring it to an average of 1 ton per person in the country by 1990. It is planned to increase meat production to 19.5 million tons by the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan. On this basis scientists, leaders and specialists, in planning the development of agriculture in the 11th 5-Year Plan, are directing particular attention to the utilization of the latest achievements of science and technology and to increasing the efficiency of every hectare of land and of the material and technical base which has been created for agriculture. In the next 5-year plan it is planned to complete the comprehensive mechanization of the production of grain, sugar beet, flax and cotton and achieve a further improvement in the level of mechanization of work in the cultivation and harvesting of potatoes, vegetables, fruit and other crops.

The countryside will receive new high-productivity tractors, trucks and grain harvesting combines. It is planned to develop and organize the production of new combined soil tillage machines, sower-cultivators for precision sowing and mineral fertilizer distributors with a capacity of 10-16 tons. In 1981-1984 it is planned to create new self-propelled cotton harvesting machines, flax harvesting units, and combines for harvesting tomatoes, and other machines. Concrete measures are envisaged to speed up the equipping of livestock and poultry units and complexes with high productivity hardware.

Great significance is attached to the introduction into production of high-yield varieties, created by scientists, of winter and spring wheat, winter rye, barley and other crops and of new industrial techniques for land cultivation and soil protection systems, to improving the structure of the sown areas and to observing crop rotation.

A further improvement in the yield and stability of production of all agricultural crops depends to a significant extent on the scale of the application of fertilizers and their efficient utilization. In the next 5-year plan the country's agriculture will annually receive about 135-140 million tons of fertilizers.

Land reclamation work will be further developed. Scientists, specialists and farm leaders are now working on not only increasing the area of reclaimed land, but significantly improving its utilization and finding ways of reducing the expenditure of water in irrigation.

The implementation of the party's general line on further increasing the people's well-being depends to a significant extent on the development of stockraising. The main direction in this sector is the transition to industrial techniques for the production of meat, milk and eggs. An increase in meat production is associated primarily with the creation of a firm feed base and the more efficient utilization of natural meadows and pastures. At present the scientists of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, are carrying out major research into feed production and have prepared concrete recommendations for several regions of the country to resolve the feed problem. Animal breeding specialists have elaborated a comprehensive plan of measures to further improve breeding work.

The party devotes great attention to the development of specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration as a higher stage of the socialization of socialist production and labor. This direction is the embodiment and further development in new specific conditions of the ideas of the great Leninist cooperatives plan. However, the party's line on developing the processes of in-depth specialization, concentration and interfarm cooperation in agricultural production does not in the least mean a slackening of attention toward the development of production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Interfarm cooperation, agroindustrial integration and the intensification of production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves form a unified path, the most effective path toward increasing agricultural production in the coming years.

In implementing the Leninist agrarian policy the Communist Party devotes great attention to questions of rural construction. Rural construction is not only an integral part of production, but also an important link in resolving social problems. "Today," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, "The question can only be formulated thus: Farm leaders, party committees and soviet and trade union organs must display at least as much concern for satisfying the housing and consumer needs and increased cultural requirements of rural working people as they do for developing production."

The scientific substantiation and vital force of the CPSU's Leninist agrarian policy are confirmed by the entire practice of agricultural production. The party and its Central Committee regard the question of the accelerated development of this important sector as a major political, partywide and statewide task. There is no doubt that in continuing to follow the course elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum our people will successfully resolve this task and thereby make a major contribution to building a communist society in our country.

AGRONOMIST COMMENTS ON FEED PRODUCTION PRACTICES

LD032356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Summary] Agronomist Yuriy Platonovich Kovyryalov comments on feed production:

Practice has shown that natural feed acreages are most effectively used if farming is put on a compartmentalized footing. Thus irrigated feed production units have been set up in Tatarskaya ASSR. Irrigated feed growing acreages have increased there to over 200,000 hectares this year from 2,000 hectares 10 years ago. Although these occupy only 7 percent of the republic's total agricultural acreage, they produce one-third of all the feed. Equipment is rationally utilized and labor organization and payment are correctly implemented.

Good results are achieved when specialized teams are put on the job. In one example, at the Volgadon Sovkhoz, Volgogradskaya Oblast, three specialized brigades were set up, each of them having corn, hay, straw, transport and irrigation teams within them. Production under this system has doubled in the past few years and herds have increased by 50 percent. Similar operations are successfully run in Leningradskaya, Vinnitskaya and Kiyevskaya oblasts and elsewhere.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH DAIRY PRODUCTION--The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have obligated the Kazakh Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry to increase, in 1981-85, the industrial output of products from skimmed milk and whey. For this purpose new capacities will be put into operation to produce skimmed powdered milk, substitutes for whole milk and powdered whey. The existing enterprises will be re-equipped, and highly mechanized and automated production units and shops will be set up. It is planned to significantly increase production, expand the assortment and improve the quality of skimmed milk products. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 13 Mar 80 AU]

KAZAKH SHEEP, GOATS--Since the beginning of 1980 Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes have delivered more than 20,000 sheep and goats of an average weight of 47 kilograms each. It is the highest average weight in the republic, the lowest being 23 kilograms in Semipalatinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts. For that reason the latter delivers twice as many animals for the same amount of mutton as the former. The weight of sheep delivered by Chimkentskaya and Mangyshlakskaya Oblast farms increased from an average of 35 kilograms in 1979 to 39 kilograms. The delivery weight of sheep and goats has also increased in most other oblasts of the republic. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 13 Mar 80 AU]